THE

Repository

OF

ARTS, LITERATURE, COMMERCE,

Manufactures, Fashions, and Politics,

For AUGUST, 1810.

The Twentieth Number.

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TO OUR READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

We earnestly solicit communications (post paid) from professors of the Arts in general, as well as authors, respecting works which they may have in hand. We conceive that the evident advantage which must accrue to both from the more extensive publicity that will be given to their productions through the medium of the Repository, *needs only to be mentioned, to induce them to favour us with such information, which shall always meet with the most prompt attention.*

Remarks on Etruscan Vases *shall appear in our next number.*

The monumental inscription from the church of Reculver is not deemed of sufficient interest for a place in the Repository.

The communication of our respected correspondent L. E. *entitled the* Bugbear, *is received. Though we for our own parts highly appreciate the object of this paper, yet we fear that the subject is, from its very nature, too dry to please the generality of our readers.*

J. G—l—m *is informed, that a private answer will be returned to his application.*

An accident, which it is unnecessary to mention, has obliged us to defer, till next month, the annunciation of the new arrangement respecting the Prize-Medals, *to which we alluded in our last number.*

The Review of New Publications *is also unavoidably postponed.*

A brief account of a new institution, entitled The Artists' Fund, *was intended for insertion in this number, but omitted by an oversight. It shall certainly be given in our next.*

Several musical publications came too late to be noticed for the present. We recommend to authors and publishers to transmit their works as early as possible in every month.

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————The suffrage of the wise,
The praise that's worth ambition, is attain'd
By sense alone, and dignity of mind.

ARMSTRONG.

ON SPLENDOUR OF COLOURS, &c.—By JUNINUS.

(Continued from page 9.)

MISS K.—"Another print—*A Landscape*, in the collection of R. Richardson, Esq. from a picture by Francis Mielly; Chatelain and Vivares, sc.; published by F. Vivares, June 2, 1749.—The subject is from John iv. 46. "So Jesus came into Galilee, where he made the water wine; and there was a certain nobleman, whose son was sick at Capernaum: when he heard that Jesus was come out of Judea into Galilee, he went unto him, and besought him that he would come down and heal his son, for he was at the point of death." For taste, freedom, and exquisite drawing, Chatelain is next to Vivares. He ranks as the second landscape-engraver that has resided in this country. Chatelain, I understand, was, like Vivares, a native of France.

"The *Rural Cot*, a winter-piece, from G. Smith; Wm. Woollett, sculp. This engraver is of the first merit in the landscape department, and has many admirers. His prints are very solid, extremely clean, and possess great force. The keeping, or breadth, of the masses in the distances in all his landscapes, can scarcely be surpassed. The fore grounds are spacious, but not true. Nature is exquisitely neat when she approaches the fore ground. The small landscapes by Thos. Milton are diametrically op-

posite to this system, and are a close copy of what the camera obscura, or, rather, nature, presents. Milton's landscapes are the best of their size that have been engraved in this country. The making of the strokes extremely coarse in the front, is a false idea of the perspective. Woollett much improved himself by studying Vivares in his landscapes, and Balechou in his seapieces. A great deal of the effect which causes the force in his landscapes, was produced by rebiting. This method was first practised by W. Walker, who communicated his discovery to Woollett, and it is now much practised by the engravers both in stroke and stipple, to the great advantage of their prints, which it renders more forcible and brilliant. As a bright, mechanical landscape engraver, Woollett has not been surpassed in this country; but Vivares and Chatelain were superior to him: in the higher requisites of landscape, variety, taste, and freedom, they claim the first and second places. Of Woollett's figures I will speak another time. I will just observe here, that some small French landscapes from Breughel, etched by Danckers, and finished by Le Bas, according to the method adopted by Milton, and which are exquisitely neat in the fore ground, will instantly convince any one who examines them, that these fore grounds are very like nature, and that Woollett's manner in this particular is widely different.

" Woollett wounded himself in getting over a rail, which accident occasioned his death, at his house in North-street, Charlotte-street, Rathbone-place, May 23, 1785. He was buried on the 28th, in Pancras church-yard, where is a stone with this inscription: 'William Woollett, engraver to his majesty, was born at Maidstone, in Kent, upon the 15th August, 1735. He died the 23d, and was interred in this place on the 28th day of May, 1785.'—This artist lived many years in Green-street, near Castle-street, Leicester Fields. There is a monument to his memory in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey. It is a bas-relief, in which the Genius of Engraving is represented handing down to posterity the works of painting, sculpture, and architecture, while Fame is distributing them over the four quarters of the globe; with this incorrect inscription: 'William Woollett, born August 22, 1735; died May 22, 1785.' The mason, I think, ought to have gone to Pancras and looked at his tombstone, or have enquired of his relatives, before he cut this inscription.

" I was once walking in Pancras church-yard with a lady who was very apt at extempore wit. I asked her to say something immediately on Woollett's name. She directly answered:

'Double U, double O, double L, E,
'And now I have giv'n you his name to a T.'

" Near Woollett's grave is that of Langford, the celebrated auctioneer of pictures, with these lines:

'His spring of life was such as should have been,
'Adroit and gay, unmix'd with care or spleen;
'His summer's manhood, open, fresh, and fair;
'His virtues strict, his manners debonnair;
'His autumn rich with wisdom's goodly fruit,
'Which every varied appetite might suit:
'In polish'd circles, dignified with ease,
'And less desirous to be pleas'd than please;
'Grave with the serious, with the comic gay,
'Warm to advise, yet willing to obey.

'True to the warm affections of the heart,
'He play'd the friend's, the husband's, parent's part.
'What needs there more to eternize his fame!
'What monument more lasting than his name!

Abraham Langford, Esq. late of St. Paul's, Covent-Garden, died 18th September, 1774, aged 63.'

"The *Pensive Muse*, leaning on an urn; in stipple, from Angelica Kauffmann; Wm. Wynne Ryland, sculp. Published May 10, 1774. This print is consecrated to the memory of the daughter of General Stanwix, who was lost on her passage from Ireland. Under it are these pathetic lines:

'In the dark bosom of the faithless main,
'Where stormy winds and roaring tempests reign,
'Far from her native fields and friendly skies,
'In early Death's cold arms Fidelia lies.
'Ah! spare to tell (for she is now no more)
'What virtue, beauty, sweetness, charm'd before!
'Here let the pensive muse in silence mourn,
'Where friendship to her name has rais'd the sacred urn!'

"William Wynne Ryland, engraver to the king, was eldest son to Edward Ryland, a copper-plate printer in the Old Bailey, and was born about six weeks after his present majesty, in July, 1738. I have conversed with an elderly gentleman who went to school with him near Ludgate-hill, and said that he was a very obliging boy, and much liked by his schoolfellows; and that, at this early period, he very often amused himself with drawing and sketching over his copy-books. About 1752 his father apprenticed him to Simon Francis Ravenet, a celebrated French engraver, who then resided at Lambeth. Here he continued seven years, much respected for his good conduct and ingenuity. About 1760 he went to Paris, and obtained a gold medal from the Royal Academy. In France he engraved that first-rate print, *Jupiter and Leda*, from Bouche. About 1763, at the age of 25, he was considered the best engraver in this country, and selected, soon after, to engrave a whole-length of his present Majesty, from Allan Ramsay; and, after this, of Queen Charlotte, with the Princess Royal, from Thos. Cotes. These were published Oct. 19, 1769, and July 31, 1770, by W. W. Ryland, No. 10, Stafford-row, Pimlico. His Majesty appointed him his engraver, and granted him a pension of £200 a year. By his profession he gained about £2000 per annum. He lived highly respected for his talents and integrity, and much beloved for the suavity of his manners, when one fatal step — — —

"He died August 29, 1783, aged a little more than 45 years.

"His best stroke prints, besides those already mentioned, are, *Seleucus and Stratonice; Interview between Edgar and Elfrida*, from A. Kauffmann; a whole-length of *Lord Bute*; a *Dutch Merry-making*, from Brackenburg, published Feb. 1st, 1775; *Julius Cæsar appearing to Brutus*; many frontispieces for books, &c. About 1768 he kept a print-shop in Cornhill, with Bryer, who died in 1778. For a few years before his death, he engraved chiefly in the stipple manner. He was one of the first, and perhaps the best, that ever practised it in this country. What solidity, what varied, rich, luxuriant taste, what exquisite drawing, his prints display!

"Draw another print, Miss Eve

"*The Duchess of Richmond*, from Angelica Kauffmann, by the same engraver. The costume puts me in mind of the description which Lady Mary Wortley Montague gives of her own dress when in Turkey.

"Some of the most interesting of Ryland's stippled prints, are,

"*Eleonora sucking the venom from the wound which her royal consort, Edward I. received in Palestine from the poisoned dagger of an assassin.*

"*Lady Elizabeth Gray imploring of Edward IV. the restitution of her deceased husband's lands, forfeited in the disputes between the Houses of York and Lancaster.*

"Both these are from Angelica Kauffmann, and both were published May 1, 1780.

"*Penelope awakened by Eurycleu, with the news of the return of Ulysses, and the death of the suitors.*

"*Magna Charta signed by King John at Runnymead.*

"*Faith, Hope, Charity, and Patience*, from A. Kauffmann.

"*Domestic Employment.*

"In biting in plates in stipple, the lighter parts, such as the faces and hands, if bitten too strong, are never properly recovered without obliteration, which generally takes away the even surface of the copper. In engraving slight plates or sketches in this manner, the dots should be regular and irregular. This seems a paradox. They should be regular in size, and irregular in their distances. It is best to begin them wide. Some back the dots to make them round, and turn the plate to do it, and work with a graver whetted like a half point.

"The following is the copy of a letter written by Ryland, five days before his death, to Mr. Francis Donaldson, of Liverpool* :

'Sunday, August 24, 1783.

'*My dear Friend*,

'Before I quit my earthly habitation for ever, I said you should hear from me by letter ; and as that fate is inevitably fixed, and not a gleam of merciful hope remains, I have calmly sat me down to execute my promise. Oh ! Frank, it is a dreadful situation indeed to be under the sentence of death, to a fixed period of time. Life in that case becomes a wearisome burthen, and ancient philosophy almost rises above modern nature. I could wish for instant annihilation, only that cool reflection gives time for the principles of religion to operate against the most wicked of all crimes, which madness once drove me to attempt. Now I shall meet the last executive vengeance of the law with fortitude ; my mind is properly armed for the engagement ; and you shall find, that, in me, a true sense of morality constitutes the only courage that can support a dying man. The opinion of the world is now a trifle almost below

* For the sake of such of our readers as may be unacquainted with Ryland's history, it may be necessary to mention, that this artist, notwithstanding the amiable moral qualities which gained him universal esteem, contracted an unfortunate propensity to gambling, which at length reduced him to indigence. In order to pay the debts incurred at the gaming-table, he committed the crime of forgery, for which he fell a victim to the offended laws of his country.—*Editor*.

consideration. Praise or calumny, a good name or a bad, are almost synonimous indifferencies to me, because they cannot, after Friday next, affect the part which is immortal. The soul, secured in its existence, must then look with superiority over all terrestrial considerations, and bid defiance to envy, hatred, and malice. Believe me—and I have now no reason to tell an untruth—I wish this hour was the hour of my everlasting translation. The bright beams of an hereafter shine in rays of glory round my imagination, and I long to leave the earthly night of doubt, for the open day of glorious certainty above. Divorced from all sublunary ideas of happiness, and unfettered in my bosom, the sentiments of my heart flow pure and uncorrupted. You may believe them as genuine truths, falling from the lips of a man who has but a few days to live. I wish you to cherish them in your recollection, and to inculcate them where you think they will ripen into serviceable fruit. The crime for which I suffer is as dangerous an offence to this country as any within the catalogue of legal interdictions. It strikes at the vital part of commerce, and carries with it a poison most deadly to public credit. It is a crime unpardonable, and therefore I never sought mercy under the idea of a court interest. I looked for royal favour through those circumstantials which indicated more the probability of innocence than the certainty of guilt.

'Partiality to myself might have more warmly painted the argument in support of pardon, than the guardians of the law did, in considering from outward appearance, without any inward feeling. I do not arraign the gracious benevolence that has so long dignified the humanity of the British crown. No—there royalty receives constant lustre from the distribution of mercy; and there the tears of the sovereign have always accompanied the warrant of death. I do not arraign the seat of judgment which pronounced my sentence, because justice acted against me as it thought for the best. I do not arraign my jury, as I trust they possessed the purest principles of unbiassed men; and I have nought to say against the witnesses: they, I am confident, swore as they thought. The busy tongue of scandal ever takes opportunity to pick out all that is bad in the character of men. In my unfortunate circumstance, cold pity in assistance showers down her ejaculating sorrows for the sad catastrophe, and by lamenting the man, extends the propagation of his supposed guilt. These, I have said, are matters of indifference to me; but I have, and I shall leave behind, those I love most dearly. They will find every word that is said, each syllable respecting my fame, must be a dagger or a balsam to their breast.

'O my friend! do you, therefore, watch and guard my name from calumny, and shield my unfortunate relicts from the shame that must attend the mention of my fate. It is for them that I am sensibly affected, and they only give me a pang at parting. Yes, thou beloved partner of my more happy days—yes, my children, the man is conquered by the husband, and subdued by the father. The philosopher shrinks from the moral stoic, and, at the remembrance of your

names, nature bursts through the armour of religious heroism, and simplifies what conjugal and parental feelings are!

'When I look forward to Friday evening, and to that state in which my immortal part may be, what a world of imaginary wonders rises to my view! What doubts, what uncertainties do I experience! And yet, the very reasoning on the subject is a conviction of its rectitude. Why have I these thoughts? why am I endowed with these sensations? and why do I ask these questions? Is there not something stronger than the breath of existence, than the mechanism of our bodies, to cause such thoughts? Man else is no more than a worm, to which the instinct of nature gives apprehensions for its own preservation. Yes, my confidence and belief soar to another world, and even without the assistance of that great aid, the Gospel, they tell me, as Shakspeare finely expresses it, that

'"Tis the Divinity that stirs within me,
'"Tis Heaven itself that points out an hereafter,
'And intimates eternity to man*.'

'Atheistical arguers may say, that man, in the hour of departure from life, is frightened into the hope of an hereafter; but I am calmly, coolly, deliberately, and, to an incontrovertible certainty of opinion, that even the most logical reasoner of the whole tribe is of my way of thinking; and when he considers the power by which he is enabled to argue on causes and effects, the very arms he uses for defending his doctrine are the weapons by which it is cut into annihilation. As the world increases in years, so the children of men multiply in wickedness. Wealth creates ease; ease brings on luxury; luxury gives birth to extravagance, and extravagance is the parent of ruin. When the means are gone, methods are sought to recover them; and hence it is, that guilt is not alone confined to inherent indigence and birthright plebeianism. The great as often err as the little, but gold conceals many a crime that poverty discovers. I mention this as a remark that has struck me in reading the simple history of the world, and which may be of service if considered properly. Our clergymen neglect the discussion of natural infirmities, for the difficult task of attempting to explain the inexplicable texts of holy writ. By this means they lead men into fears, doubts, and apprehensions, that often drive weak minds to enthusiastic madness. We have examples by the hundred, and, what is still more alarming, they increase every day under the very eye of the episcopal heads of the purest church that ever yet was established.

'Once more I recommend to your care and attention those I have left behind. May the blessings of Providence attend you through every stage of life, and may you never know a misfortune to give you any thing like that sensation which I now feel!

'W. W. RYLAND.'

JUNINUS.

* Few of our readers will need be told, that the writer is mistaken in ascribing this passage to Shakspeare. The words are Addison's, and occur in the celebrated soliloquy which he puts into the mouth of the inflexible Cato.—*Ed.*

DESCRIPTION OF THE ISLAND OF CERIGO, THE ANCIENT CYTHEREA.—By a French Traveller.

The name of Cerigo, the Cytherea of the ancients, recals to the memory a multitude of pleasing ideas and images, for it reminds us of the most ingenious fictions of the Greek mythology. This island was the abode of Venus and the Graces; it witnessed the first rapturous joys of the Trojan youth, when he carried off Helen, that mischievous beauty, who occasioned the shedding of such torrents of tears and blood. On a near approach, however, our poetic illusions suffered a species of shipwreck on the dry barren rocks by which the island is every where surrounded. It has, nevertheless, been too much decried by travellers; for we found upon it, to our great gratification, many remains of the highest antiquity. Though the inhabitants are sunk into the profoundest ignorance, they are perfectly aware of their illustrious origin. They here shew the baths of Venus or of Helen, which are an excavation of the rock into which the waves of the sea precipitate themselves; and there point out the spot from which the Goddess of Love ascended in her car drawn by sparrows, and which is in fact nothing more than an open grave hewn in the summit of a rock. Farther on is a confused heap of ruins, which they call the city of Cytherea; and pieces of columns, mutilated by the hand of time, indicate, according to their account, the site of the famous temple of Venus.

The island has a barren and by no means agreeable appearance; the detached houses scattered along the shore are protected by a small fort, where, at the period of our visit (1797), the Venetian flag was flying. By the officer of that nation residing here we were received with great civility: he immediately promised to supply the crew with all the refreshments they wanted; but he positively refused us permission to go to the little town of Cerigo, for what reason, I know not. To make amends for this, he gave us the liberty to visit every other part of the island, and offered to furnish us with all the necessary directions for finding the monuments of antiquity, of whose present existence we desired to convince ourselves.

The first remarkable object that struck us upon landing, was a stone-quarry, situated close to the shore, at a small distance from the fort. Hence, at some very remote period, the stones for the building of some town or other were probably obtained. You may still plainly discern the places from which the blocks were taken. These, with infinite labour and patience, were all hewn square. Many of them, to judge from the places which they occupied, must have been of extraordinary magnitude. For the rest, the whole quarry has such a symmetrical and regular appearance, that at first sight you would take it for the ruins of ancient baths, or rows of seats in an amphitheatre. The situation for this quarry was the most judicious that could have been chosen; for how prodigious soever might have been the size of the stones extracted from it, they could be forwarded with the greatest ease on rafts to the place of their destination. The

quarry seems to have been wrought only in ages extremely remote, as is evident, partly from the present dark colour of the rock, and partly from the manner in which the whole of it is hewn. We may be certain, that neither the modern Greeks nor the Venetians undertook such a laborious task; for all their houses are, with infinitely less toil, constructed with the remains of ancient monuments.

A little farther is a cavern composed entirely of stalactites. The vaulted roof is supported by about a dozen columns, obviously formed by the dropping of water impregnated with selenite. They bear not the slightest resemblance to columns of crystal, as is the case with those in many similar grottoes described by travellers. This cavern very often serves as a retreat for shepherds and fishermen, who at such times dress their food in this place, and frequently make it their habitation for several successive days.

The inhabitants tell you of another cavern, of which they relate very wonderful things; but unluckily it is situated in that part of the island to which we were denied access*.

At an inconsiderable distance from this cavern we made a much more important discovery, namely, of ancient catacombs, which, at least as far as I know, have not been noticed by any traveller whatever. They are hewn out of the interior of an almost perpendicular rock, upwards of one hundred feet high, the base of which is washed by the waves, and is daily suffering more and more from their ravages. This rock forms the extreme point of a range of hills which extends northward into the interior of the island. It lies at a small distance from Fort San Nicolo, and on the opposite side overlooks the ruins of the ancient city of Cytherea. We were obliged to go quite round it in order to reach its summit, where, to our astonishment, we found an immense number of graves hewn with great art in the rock.

Externally these graves do not exhibit a spectacle particularly remarkable, and it is difficult to determine whether they were made after any regular plan; for the rock, as we were informed, has sunk in consequence of an earthquake, by which its interior was totally convulsed. You see many apartments of different dimensions which have been burst asunder, and the corresponding parts of which may be plainly distinguished. In the midst of a terrace, which is likewise hewn out of the rock, stands a detached square mass of rock, the upper part of which is so split that you may see through it into the interior of the rock. Here you perceive two places, one beside the other, hewn out of the rock, and destined for the reception of bodies. Opposite to these is a door-way likewise hewn out of the rock, which leads into a prodigious, quadrangular, subterraneous apartment. This apartment is surrounded with small closets, separated by tolerably regular pilas-

* Spon, in his Travels to the Levant, says, that a Venetian nobleman, the governor of Spalatro, who had before been proveditor in Cerigo, had brought with him, from that island, several columns which looked like transparent white marble, and were probably nothing but stalactites from this last-mentioned cavern.

ters, some of which stand detached, while others form a kind of continuous partition. Was this a temple consecrated to the divinities of the lower regions, or the habitation of those who guarded the tombs? This question I cannot pretend to decide, but so much is certain, that the plan of the latter excavation is totally different from that of the burial-places above.

In order to come at these last we were obliged to scramble over heaps of ruins which block up the entrance to them. They are all exactly alike in every respect except in size. On entering, you find an apartment that is perfectly simple, and without decoration, and which appears to have been merely an antichamber. From this you proceed to an inner hall, which was properly designed for the places of interment, and in which the tombs are arranged in the following manner.

At the further end of this hall, opposite the entrance, beneath an arch hewn in the rock, and composed of one single piece, stand two parallel sarcophagi; one of which, however, is a few inches broader and deeper than the other. On either side of the hall, beneath arches of a similar kind, are two other sarcophagi, one on each side. The whole, without exception, is hewn out of the rock; and there was no detached piece whatever, but the flag-stones with which the apertures were closed, and pieces of which we found here and there. These stones were fitted into a groove formed for the purpose. The arch, as well as every other part of these apartments, is very regularly proportioned, and their style is uncommonly simple. There is no cornice or any other architectural ornament to be seen: the interior walls, however, seem to have been covered with a very hard coat of mastic, on which may, upon minute examination, be perceived traces of antique paintings in red and black, which consisted of mere outlines. They bear a great resemblance to those which adorn the most ancient Hetrurian or Greek vases*; and consequently these productions must belong to a period of very remote antiquity.

We took it into our heads to dig up the floors of these apartments, but at the depth of scarcely two feet, we came to the rock. At first we supposed that this elevation of the ground was occasioned by matter washed down by the rains; but were soon convinced that it proceeded only from the dung of cattle and the ashes of aromatic shrubs that have been burned in them. On turning up this mould, a strong and rather agreeable smell diffused itself around; and we found among it a variety of bones, evidently belonging to sheep or other domestic animals. We had the less doubt that these catacombs had served as a retreat for shepherds, as we found in the largest of these apartments traces of small walls of unhewn stones, which could have been designed for no other purpose than to form the divisions of this species of pastoral habitations.

* These vases, of such exquisite workmanship, which are erroneously called Hetrurian, have been chiefly discovered in Sicily and the Greek islands. The Hetrurians may have imitated these vases, but the Greeks were certainly the first inventors of them.

Beside these apartments are two others, arranged in like manner, and differing only in having on either side of the arches a small niche, which, according to all appearance, contained nothing but lachrymatories, lamps, or urns.

It is very remarkable, that in these catacombs, or rather *hypogæa*, the Greeks introduced the same arched circular apertures as are met with in the burial-places of Roman families, and which, by the latter people, were denominated *columbaria*. They are niches, constructed in regular order in the walls, and destined for the reception of urns. Among them are larger niches, intended for sarcophagi. The most striking difference in the hypogæum of Cerigo, consists in the double sepulchre below each distinct niche. This union of two sarcophagi, their parallel position, and the difference of their size and depth, seem evidently to denote, that they contained the bodies of the male and female head of the family; while the sarcophagi ranged on each side of the hall, must have been destined for their children. With respect to the small niches on both sides of the great arch at the farthest extremity of the hall, we could not discover in their interior any vacant space in which the urns were closed up, as was customary in the catacombs of the Romans. If such urns were ever deposited here, they cannot have stood otherwise than perfectly free in the niche, and by no means in the rock by which it is surrounded, otherwise we should certainly have somewhere or other discovered traces of their forcible disruption.

I know not what ideas the ancients combined with their different ways of interring the dead. Why were the entire bodies deposited in some sarcophagi, and in others only the urn containing the ashes? Was the method of proceeding in this particular dependant on the will of the diseased? or was it governed by some peculiar distinction, either of a personal nature, or arising from some religious opinion?

We visited many other catacombs of a similar kind, in which we were obliged to creep upon the ground in the most painful posture; but only one of them, situated on the highest part of the mountain, was of any interest to us. Here, opposite to the sarcophagus, the rock has an opening, and seems to compose the frame of the most beautiful and diversified picture. The coasts of the island form an amphitheatre, and the sea, which bounds it, presents an immeasurable expanse, bestudded with islands. On one side we beheld the little port of San Nicolo, the beach of which was just at this moment enlivened by a great number of fishermen, drawing up their nets. On the other, the ruins of the ancient city of Cytherea extended along the declivity of the mountain, from the catacombs which we had just quitted, and which were probably the burial-places of its inhabitants, to the sea-coast. Finally, to complete the interest of this view, just at the time when we were enjoying it a fleet of twenty sail appeared in the distance, which a favourable wind was rapidly wafting to the Archipelago.

On the same mountain, which presents a perpendicular precipice towards the sea, are several other small, but perfectly regular apertures, from which we may conclude,

that the whole of it has been excavated by the hands of men. These apertures denote, without doubt, the existence of as many *hypogæa*, and may justly be denominated *columbaria*. The Romans gave them this appellation on account of their resemblance to the holes made in dove-cotes for the nests of the pigeons, and this name is perfectly applicable to those in question, especially at the present day, when they actually afford a habitation and secure asylum to innumerable families of those birds.

(To be continued.)

MEMOIRS OF THE IRISH HARP.

The causes and origin of human inventions are fabulous and obscure even among the most learned and polished nations. The tribes of ancient Greece comprised a race of men of superior organization and acuter sensibilities than the surrounding barbarians. The world is indebted to this fine race for every excellence of art that contributes to sweeten or embellish social life. But though the Greeks improved and polished to perfection, they were not original inventors. Their unbounded vanity, indeed, led them to arrogate to themselves the extensive invention of every thing relative to the arts and sciences; and they have transmitted plausible tales of the origin of architecture, painting, dramatic poetry, and music. Of the latter they record, that Mercury, having picked up the *exuviæ* of a tortoise, and vibrating the dried and tense sinews in the hollow shell, first produced musical tones.

Modern research, however, has discovered that the rudiments of all these discoveries exist among rude and untutored people, in the very first stage of civilization. We trace in the huts of the South-Sea islanders the column and architrave: and it is more probable, that a wooden pillar or post, taking root and producing shoots at top, gave rise to the Corinthian capital, than that it owed its invention to the gardener's pot and tile enveloped by the acanthus. It is a pity that love was not the inventor of painting every where; but the Hottentots are excellent draughtsmen. A pupil of Apelles would not have been ashamed to own such spirited sketches of natural objects as are seen on the face of rocks and caves in the southern extremity of Africa*. Even plays, and these too acted with the dramatic mask, are familiar to divers hordes of barbarians, who never heard of the cart of Thespis; and there is the most striking internal evidence to prove, that the bow, and not the tortoise-shell, gave birth to the harp.

The invention of the bow and arrow is plunged in the darkness of the remotest ages: that weapon is the original property of every tribe and nation that now exist or ever have existed. The vibrations of the bow-string in dismissing the arrow, seem obviously to have given the first perception of musical sounds. At this day many African

* Vide Barrow's Travels in Southern Africa.

nations accompany their evening songs and dances by twanging its cord in cadence.

That the harp of the northern tribes did not derive its origin from the testudo* is evident, because the tortoise is not found in northern countries. It would, indeed, be difficult at first sight to conceive, from the figure of the modern harp, which is triangular, how such an instrument could be formed, either from the shell of the tortoise, or from the bow. But in some very antique drawings, found on the walls of the temple of Dendera, and copied by Bruce, there are harps delineated, in which one side of the triangle is wanting, being supplied by the bass string. The angle is, moreover, rounded off, so that the outline of the bow is evident. Now the Irish harp was of this kind. Its effigy, on an Irish halfpenny, though the sides be complete, actually resembles some of the above-mentioned figures, found in the Egyptian temple. Of this kind, also, but of smaller dimensions, is the harp of King Brian Borru, to be seen at present in the museum of Trinity College, Dublin, and supposed to be 800 years old. This national armorial bearing, first instituted by Henry VIII. when he assumed the title of King of Ireland, was, no doubt, copied from the harps existing at that time.

The superlative excellence of the old Irish minstrels and music is clearly testified by Gerald Barry, called Giraldus Cambrensis, a Cambro-Norman monk, who accompanied Strongbow in his expedition to Ireland, A. D. 1170. Barry's narrative is highly curious, though to flatter his patrons, it is so glaringly partial, that it is surprising he has done so much justice to the Irish as to admit their great pre-eminence and skill in music. Now as we cannot discover among the savages of any part of the globe the smallest knowledge of musical science, beyond a few simple notes produced by the rudest instruments, is it not fair to conclude, that a people who had cultivated so elegant a science to so great a point of perfection, could not *always* have been in a state of ignorance and barbarism?

The pretensions of the Irish to high antiquity and civilization are doubtless romantic and extravagant. They have been ridiculed, but not confuted; and though not true to the extent which they pretend, the more closely and candidly they are examined, the more will they be perceived to have *some* foundation in truth†.

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*The violin and lute seem to be improvements of the testudo.

† The authors who controvert the claims of the Irish to any antecedent superior state of civilization, ground their principal argument on the presumption, that no architectural remains of lime and stone were found in the country (except a few of recent erection) prior to the arrival of the English.

Even if this were the case, it is not conclusive. How many ancient celebrated nations, as the Assyrians and Phenicians, have been swept off the face of the earth, and left "not a wreck behind!" Gibbon, in his History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire (vol. I.), observes, "Among the innumerable monuments of architecture constructed by the Romans, how few have

The Anglo-Normans, who are said to have conquered Ireland by a *coup de main*, as their fathers conquered England at the battle of Hastings, in fact only established themselves in three or four of the maritime counties. They were at that time ignorant of every thing but the art of war, and the arts immediately dependant on it. Ireland, a victim to the most insecure frame of government that could be conceived, was torn to pieces by the dissensions of her chieftains; yet after 400 years of incessant warfare, she could scarcely be said to be subdued.

In this long period, during which all the diabolical passions were let loose, of injustice, oppression, cruelty, hatred, and revenge; under the almost constant operation of war, pestilence, and famine, which would have wholly exterminated a less robust race, is it any wonder that the nation should have gone retrograde instead of advancing in civilization? Meanwhile all authentic records of more flourishing and civilized times, all fragments of ancient history—of laws—of science—of poetry—of music,—even the harp itself, disappeared or perished. These calamities, however, proved incapable of wholly suppressing the hereditary and congenial taste of the Irish for poetry and music.

A "blind Thamyris and blind Mæonides" started up once in an age to sooth, "by the concord of sweet sounds," the miseries and sufferings of the poor damned natives in the civil and political hell in which they were plunged. Such was Carolan, and such were the authors of those delightful and pathetic strains which at this day are equally pleasing to the drawing-room and the cottage. The following narrative of the origin of one of these tunes, *Ellen, a-rueen* (Ellen, my secret love), may serve to illustrate the state and manners of the times.

Carrol Moore O'Daly was bro-

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resisted the ravages of time and barbarism!" How scanty and mean are the remnants in Britain, where this great people were so long and, comparatively, so recently settled! At York, which for a time was the capital of the Roman world, scarcely a fragment of their existence is at this day to be seen. But this triumphant assertion respecting Ireland is erroneous. The first adventurers besieged towns, which, *therefore*, must have been *walled*. They likewise describe the numerous round towers, which they found scattered over the face of the country, as objects of curiosity, and of so ancient an erection, that their uses could not *then* be ascertained. In fact, the principal towns at this day in Ireland, as Dublin, Limerick, Cork, Galway, &c. were then in existence. No one maintains that these were built by the English. They are *supposed*, however, by many, to have been founded by the Danes. But it is not probable that these rovers would found cities in foreign countries, before they had even the name of a town in their own. Their custom was, like the followers of Joshua, to expel the owners and dwell in their habitations. They built no town in England, though it was in their possession longer than Ireland. The places in question, however, are noted in the map of Ireland constructed by Ptolemy, the geographer, with much greater accuracy than his map of Great Britain. Now this map was made A. D. 120, that is, some centuries before the Danes, Normans, or English, had political existence.

ther to the famous Donogh, a turbulent chieftain in Connaght, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He excelled in the accomplishments of that age, and particularly in poetry and music. He paid his addresses to Ellen, daughter of Kavanagh, a celebrated beauty, who returned his affection more favourably than her friends wished or intended. It happened that an affair of consequence drew O'Daly to a distant part of the country, and the friends of Ellen seized the opportunity to promote the suit of a rival. By a variety of reports artfully conveyed to her, she was persuaded to believe, that her lover left the country to be married to another. The afflicted Ellen, indifferent now to every object, was prevailed on by her friends to acquiesce in their choice. His rival was favourably received. A day was fixed for their nuptials, which were to be celebrated with all the splendid profusion of Irish hospitality. The report of these preparations soon reached the ears of the unfortunate O'Daly. He hastened his return, and arrived in Connaght on the eve of the appointed day. Under the impression of his feelings, he composed the song of "Ellen, a-rueen," which now remains an exquisite memorial of his skill and sensibility. Disguised as a gleeman or minstrel, he next day gained easy access among the crowd of company that thronged to the wedding, and after exercising his talents in a variety of ways for the amusement of the guests, he was called upon by Ellen herself to play. It was then, that touching his harp with all the pathetic sensibility this deeply interesting occasion inspired, he infused his own feelings into the song he had composed, and breathed into his "softened strain" the very soul of pensive melody. The sympathetic heart of Ellen instantly felt its force; she recognized her lover in his disguise, and by that secret communication of sentiment which needs not the aid of words to convey it, intimated her unalterable attachment, and her readiness to fly with him from this reluctant engagement. The elopement was instantly concerted. The guests were liberally supplied with usquebagh, until they were reduced to a state of insensibility, and the happy lovers effected their escape.

At what time the harp was superseded by the Irish pipes is not known. The latter being more portable and more easily repaired, seemed to be one cause of their coming into general use in troublesome times. The Irish bag-pipes, when played by a masterly hand, are well known to be capable of great sweetness, variety, and expression, and to differ essentially from the martial Highland pipes, being quite peculiar to Ireland. This instrument is already too great a favourite to need encouragement or patronage; but the harpers, almost reduced to "the last minstrel," were threatened with total extinction, if a few amateurs at Belfast, encouraged by the success of the Highland Scots Society, had not rescued from impending oblivion the harp and the minstrels. The plan was further encouraged and improved by a band of Irish patriots, respectable for their rank in life, and yet more for their genius, learning, and taste. They constituted themselves into a society at Dublin, called the *Irish*

Harp Society, for the express purpose of new-stringing the harp of Erin. The first essays of the society have been highly encouraging. A splendid commemoration of Carolan, most respectably attended, has been held at the Rotunda, a very considerable fund has been already formed, so that there is very little reason to doubt that its future efforts will be crowned with complete success. E. W.

LETTER FROM AMELIA.

My ever dear and honoured Mother,

We were sadly interrupted (for I presume you felt the circumstance as well as ourselves) by Lady Elizabeth's visit; but, the following evening, the subject was renewed, and thus Mr. B—— proceeded in his charming domestic history :

" I felt very much for my father, because I knew that the commencement of the duty which he felt himself so solemnly bound to perform, would be an apology to his son.—O heavens! an apology to me! I trembled also for myself, for truly sensible I was, that I should not be able to support it ; and the means I could employ to prevent or interrupt it, without adding to his feelings, did not occur to me.

" The second morning after our arrival, as soon as breakfast was over, he said that he should wish to see me in the library in about an hour, and that he would send when he was ready to receive me. My friend, Mr. Adams, arrived at the moment, and I walked out with him, to fix, as near as possible, the spot where we might have been when I last saw my mother, as she looked through the curtains of her chamber-window in the north wing. This we pretty well agreed in ascertaining, when I ordered a stake to be driven in the ground to mark the place; where, as soon as the proper season arrived, I planted a group of cypress trees, with a few ever-green oaks, with my own hand. They have since grown into beauty, and shall never be removed while I remain to protect them.

" In a short time I attended my father. He sat at his library-table, with some large account-books and several papers before him. I had no sooner taken my seat, than he said, ' These books contain an exact account of the present condition and growing improvements of the ——— hall estates. They are very large, in a high and advancing condition ; and these papers, which contain an exact copy of it, I present you for your necessary information : at the same time, they will inform you of the great incumbrances under which the estates labour, and with whose extent I well know that your dear mother made you generally acquainted. You will now examine them yourself. There is also the plan that I have formed for their recovery, and which must be immediately entered upon ; nor will it require many years, if that be rigidly observed, to restore them to you, not only free from any charge, but with a very considerable accumulation of rental. I have my feelings on the occasion—it cannot be otherwise ; but I will neither distress myself nor you by

dwelling upon them. The injury ——'

"Here I went upon my knee, and, grasping his hand, besought him, if he wished to spare my heart the agony that threatened it, to say not another word on the subject; but to consider the whole as a mere matter of business, with which it was necessary for me to be acquainted, that I might take it entirely upon myself, and leave him without any trouble of any kind during his remaining years; and I devoutly prayed to heaven that they might be many that he might be spared to me. He made no reply, but immediately rose, not indeed without some appearance of agitation, rang the bell, and ordered the horses. He then locked up the books, and told me to take care of the papers. I accordingly left him for that purpose; and when I returned, he was already mounted on his pad.

"We immediately proceeded to take a view of the large domain. The steward attended with the maps of it, in order to assist my father's illustration. We went from field to field, and from wood to wood; the nature, state, and capability of the different farms were explained. We entered the farm-houses, shook hands with all the farmers, saluted the farmers' wives and daughters, and took such refreshments as their delighted hearts were prepared to offer. It was the first visit I had made in form to the tenants, and my father intended it should be his last. He said to the elder Mr. Adams, who accompanied us, 'Doctor, I am preaching my farewell sermon.'—'Well,' said the good divine, 'if it pleases God that it should be so, we must submit as becomes us; but I hope and trust that we shall have some more of these farewell sermons.'

"My poor dear father shook his head, and the subject was discontinued.

"This important business occupied upwards of a week, when I was made acquainted with every part and circumstance of the estate. I must acknowledge that the conclusion of it was greatly desired by me; for though my father maintained his outward spirits with somewhat of a placid serenity, I perceived that his internal feelings were deep and painful. The whole, I believe, was a severe struggle, but not a word escaped him to announce it. The dilapidation of the old house was the next object to employ his attention. In the course of his arrangements for concluding that business, which he said would be his last, he expressed his intention to attend the public service in the parish church on the succeeding Sunday. 'I will go there once more,' said he, 'before I go for ever.'

"It is necessary for me here to observe, that our family may be traced to a remote age; and my father, though he never made the circumstance troublesome or unpleasant to others, was not a little proud of it himself. It was in consequence of this feeling that he had ordered a banner, with all the armorial bearings of the family, to be borne, by one of the upper servants, before my mother to her grave; and, after the ceremony of the interment, it was fixed over the family monument. The Sunday when he fulfilled his pious intention was

uncommonly hot: the doors and windows were accordingly left open to let in the air; and the air that entered made the banner wave. This accidental circumstance affected my father; his emotion was too evident not to be observed, and he changed his place more than once to remove himself from the view of the object that distressed him. To speak the truth, I had myself too much of chivalrous fancy about me to have been wholly unmoved by it.

"It was the constant custom, when the service was concluded, for the congregation to rise, but to remain stationary till the family had quitted the church. The family also, on leaving their seat, always made a respectful reverence to the clergyman, and then passed on. One of the earliest pictures of my life which dwells upon my memory, is that of my dear mother holding me by the hand on these occasions, and directing my little, humble obeisance. My father was as minutely attentive as he had ever been to the usual ceremonies, and walked down the church with a firm step; nor did his conversation during the rest of the day, when Mr. Adams and his son dined with us, betray any appearance of depression or particular sensibility. In the evening, however, when they had taken their leave, he said to me, in a more resolute tone of voice than he usually assumed, 'I will leave the pulling down of this house to you, to use your own pleasure about it, and we will set off for —— manor in the course of the week.'

"On Monday morning he felt himself indisposed, but he came down into the library and employed himself as usual. In the afternoon he walked out with me upon the lawn before the house; but I found his arm so heavy while it rested upon mine, that I could scarcely support him. On the following day he contrived to ride gently round the park, but it greatly fatigued him. On Wednesday he proposed to remain in his chamber, and I passed the whole day with him there. I read to him from the Lectures of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and he made such observations as occurred to him on the subjects of them, with all his accustomed force, taste, and discrimination. On two or three occasions he mentioned my mother in a style of expression, which I knew not whether most to admire for its tenderness or its beauty. He was so much better when he went to bed, that he waved his intention of sending for a physician. I had, however, already dispatched a servant for medical assistance, but it came too late. He was seized with an apoplectic fit in the night; and several hours before the physician arrived, he was out of the reach of all human aid. I embraced the cold, lifeless form of my beloved and revered parent in an agony of grief, and retired instantly to the rectory, in such a state of irritation, that the physician, when he arrived, found it necessary to pay particular attention to me.

"While my father lived, my affections had something to act upon; but when I was thus abandoned, as it were, to myself, I had no impulse left; and the real wish of my heart, at that distressing period, was, that I might add another funeral to the number, and close the scene. I was absolutely prohibited from attending the paternal

remains to their last abode: my friend Mr. Adams had the care of that solemnity, and another banner waved over the family monument.

"Six weeks passed away before I was capable of attending to any thing. At length reason and religion, and they had most powerful advocates at my side, taught me resignation, and told me my duty; and when I began to move, I was not wanting in all the activity necessary to the present state of my affairs. I instantly ordered every thing in ——— hall which I wished to retain, to be sent to ——— manor; the rest, with the mansion itself, and every building round it, were to be sold and carried away, and not a vestige to remain. The whole space which it covered, and it embraced upwards of six acres, was to be carefully planted after a design of my own, and to bear the name of the Hall Wood. I hesitated for some time about the demolition of the north wing—it seemed to claim an exemption from the general destruction; but as it could not form a part of any edifice that it might be my intention hereafter to erect, I left it, but not without a sigh, to share the common fate. When I had made these arrangements, I departed, with my friend Mr. Adams, for ——— manor, where new objects and new occupations soon completed the work of restoring me to myself.

"In that part of my narrative," continued Mr. B——, "which you have done me the honour to favour with your attention, characters have been introduced of a far superior structure, and circumstances of a far more interesting nature, than that will contain which will now be addressed to your favourable observation: for the only principal character will be myself; and the circumstances will almost entirely relate to the plan laid down by my father, and fondly recommended by my mother, for the regulation of my affairs, and the future conduct of my life. They were prepared by my father, were written in his own hand, and form a most valuable, and, I may indeed add, a profound system of domestic economy; not only as it particularly related to myself, but from the wise principles it contains, and the superior understanding and good sense with which they are enforced and illustrated. I have, indeed, one subject to state to you from memory, on which he delivered his opinion briefly, but I think very powerfully, but a few days previous to his death. It is on the subject of marriage, which he strongly and most affectingly recommended me to consider as the point on which the future happiness and honour of my life would principally depend. His words I can give with tolerable accuracy, as an opportunity offered for me immediately after they were delivered, to retire and commit them to paper.

"'In the general map of human happiness,' he observed, 'sufficient attention is not paid to marriage among those whose rank in life and independent fortune enable them to make a free and unincumbered choice. The lower classes act on this point necessarily and naturally from a principle that has little to do with sentiment. The middling ranks are generally, and not improperly, bound to blend some degree of interest with the matri-

monial connection. They have generally their trades and professions to pursue, and their fortunes to make; and the portion which a wife can bring with her, must be an object of consideration with them, to whom an increase of property is the object of their lives. In the higher classes, marriage often springs from estates being incumbered by the extravagance of former possessors, of present owners, or the claims of younger children, under which circumstances a bride is too often sought without affection, for the sake of that wealth which will relieve the incumbrance; while the wealthy heiress gives her hand without her heart, and is content to receive rank, title, and splendour, without that of a husband. In these cases, which too frequently occur, marriage may be considered merely as a point of utility and convenience, and is no otherwise conducive to happiness than as may be supposed to proceed from that utility and that convenience: and if it were to end there, there might not be any great reason for complaint in the generality of minds and characters; for though life would then pass on without the higher enjoyments, it might proceed without misfortune or any of the more poignant causes of human misery. But this rank of people are more peculiarly subject, from many obvious causes, to the influence of the passions, which are always promising that happiness which they never give; a kind of meteor, that flatters by a temporary brightness, but never produces a permanent or useful light. We know the fatal consequences of many of these unions; though I am willing to acknowledge that I am not unacquainted with some who have waddled, by their means, along the path of time in apparent comfort and quiet; but then they knew not the high-wrought, supreme happiness which the nuptial union affords, when it is founded on principles of mutual affection, arising from similarity of character, general sympathy, and a common sense and love of what is good. Here is the true happiness of life: because here is to be found the best guard against its evils; the wisest endurance of them, and the finest colouring of its real pleasures. In your particular situation, I should recommend you to wait a few years without looking after a wife. If, however, such a person as would promise you real happiness in all situations, and under all circumstances, should fall in your way, do not let her escape you. But, nevertheless, you should still weigh well the matter, and be assured that you are governed in your preference by qualities in which you cannot be deceived. Then your general scheme of prudence may give way, because you will find a delightful and endearing assistant in it. If, young as you are, and in your present circumstances, which are not altogether propitious to marriage, a female character were to appear, whose form, manners, and qualities, awakened mutually in our minds the idea of that admirable being, your ever to be lamented mother, I myself would with joy attend you to the altar. But with these exceptions, of which I do not possess a very sanguine expectation, I recommend you, for some years, to be very cautious in changing your situation. You have, my dear boy, much to

do; and, for my own part, I would rather have matrimonial happiness the reward of your labours than the support of them.

"I need not tell you," continued Mr. B——, "that I have completely obeyed my father's injunctions. For though I have found the lovely woman, who, as you well know, will make me happy, according to his definition of matrimonial happiness, I have delayed the possession of it till my labour is accomplished. That period is now approaching to its termination, and the reward will, with the favour of Heaven, be mine. I shall now proceed to tell you what that labour has been."

Here, my dearest mother, I shall conclude my letter; and I rather think that you are not sufficiently tired of the subject to feel any particular satisfaction, when I tell you, that, to all appearance, the next will conclude it.

For the present, therefore, farewell, and receive the distant embrace of your most dutiful and affectionate daughter,

AMELIA.

THE VENTRILOQUIST.

By AUGUSTUS VON KOTZEBUE.

AN extraordinary person has sprung up at Paris, in the person of a M. Comte, whose life, according to his own account, has often been endangered by his performances. In Spain he narrowly escaped being burned; in Germany the peasants would have beaten him to death (a circumstance totally unknown in that country), especially at Freyburg, where he teazed them rather too much. In another place he renewed the miracle of Balaam's ass. A peasant, unable to get forward with his sluggish donkey, fell unmercifully upon the poor animal, which all at once opened his mouth, and thus addressed his master: "Has not God Almighty created us all equal? It is time for us at length to change our parts. Descend, then, and let me mount thy back." The peasant, who in the whole course of his life had never heard any but two-legged asses speak, was excessively terrified, sprung from his seat, and ran away, firmly convinced that his poor donkey was possessed with the devil.

Another time, M. Comte threw all the passengers in a diligence into great alarm. It was quite dark, when on a sudden, several voices were heard without, exclaiming, "Your money or your lives!"—They all trembled, put their hands in their pockets and took out their purses. Comte did the same; and as he sat next the window, he collected all these involuntary contributions, to hand them to the supposed robbers, whose voices seemed gradually to grow more distant. The travellers congratulated themselves on having escaped so easily, and kept talking over the circumstance till day-break, when the artist laughed at their mistake, and returned their money.

M. Comte made a particularly good use of his talent during the revolution, when the *sans-culottes*

were about to decapitate several beautiful statues which decorated a church. Scarcely had these Vandals raised the axe or the club, when the statues began to speak, and severely reprove their executioners. It may easily be conceived, that even the boldest of them ran away.

Last summer, M. Comte publicly exhibited his skill at Paris, and took a considerable sum of money. Among other things, he imitated the voice of a publican, who is supposed to be below in his cellar, and is conversing with some person above, while presently afterwards he comes up stairs. This gradual approach of the voice he imitated so naturally, that, on its reaching the room, all the company jumped up and looked about, thoroughly persuaded that some person must have concealed himself in it; but they were soon convinced that the voice was concealed only in M. Comte's belly, and his triumph was complete.

Clever as this man may be, he belongs, nevertheless, to a very inferior class of ventriloquists. The first is composed of the political ventriloquists. Here the art is developed in a much higher degree; here its object is not merely to terrify six or eight persons in a diligence, but many millions out of their money, which, by the bye, its professors take good care not to return, for every restitution, even of plunder, is incompatible with this ventriloquistic fame. Here the art is not exerted to make asses speak, but to compel rational men to be silent; or to preserve heads, were they even those of saints themselves—but if possible to strike them off whenever they presume to think. There have been in all ages, and there still are, great political ventriloquists. Sometimes the voice seems to proceed from a newspaper; at others from a letter which was never written; and at others again, from a meeting of the senate, or some other body: but the writer of the newspaper knows not a word about the matter, the members of the senate have neither thought nor spoken on the subject, and the people have looked on silent and unconcerned. It was nothing but the voice of the ventriloquist, who contrived to multiply it with great dexterity; nay, even sometimes to imitate the voices of fifty thousand victims slaughtered in the field of battle, in order to persuade the world that they were still living.

As M. Comte displayed his master-piece in bringing the publican from his cellar by degrees nearer and nearer, and making him say whatever the artist pleased; so the political ventriloquist executes his *chef d'œuvre*, when, for instance, he imitates the voice of a whole nation, which keeps gradually ascending from the depths of stupidity and superstition, and even humbly implores to be enlightened and enslaved. This nation must naturally not know a syllable of the matter, but the illusion must, nevertheless, be so complete, that all Europe would swear it had most distinctly heard the voice of the supplicants.

The political ventriloquist must be able to imitate, with equal correctness, the language of friendship. There are artists of this kind who can persuade any prince that he has actually heard this voice, and induce him to follow it without suspicion, till he plunges into an abyss. But it is not only on foreign nations that the sublime art of the ventrilo-

quist operates so powerfully; it likewise produces the most extraordinary effects upon his own. Which way soever the people turn, they hear in one corner the voice of patriotism, in another the voice of public prosperity; in this the voice of paternal love, in that the voice of religion. All these, however, are but one voice, namely, that which proceeds from the bosom of ambition, and yet the people swear hard and fast that it is impossible to be deceived in this point.

There is but one voice which no artist has yet succeeded in imitating so as to deceive, I mean the voice of posterity. This, even the greatest political ventriloquists, in spite of all their pains, have not yet been able to produce. They care, it is true, but little about it; they think themselves abundantly indemnified by the present enjoyment of the fruit of their magic, and laugh in their sleeve at the folly of their contemporaries.

ANECDOTES OF THE FIRST BOURBON ON THE SPANISH THRONE.

By Augustus von Kotzebue.

At a time when the Bourbons have relinquished the Spanish throne, because, as one of the bulletins of the French army informs us, they are degenerated, it may not be uninteresting to recollect what materials the first Bourbon who ascended that throne was composed of, and how he behaved on assuming his new dignity. He was, as every reader must know, a grandson of Louis XIV. and scarcely seventeen years old, when he went, in December 1700, to Spain. Notwithstanding the accustomed pomp of the Spanish grandees, he found, on the frontiers, neither equipages worthy of his rank, nor any of the conveniences that might have been expected. The sum of one thousand pistoles was all that was sent him. On reaching his palace, in the capital, he proceeded to the hall of the grandees, all of whom, being uncovered, kissed his hand, while he himself kept his hat on his head.

The imposing appearance of grandeur and wisdom excited on this occasion a high opinion of the Spaniards. The Marquis de Louville was astonished that such respectable persons should have governed so ill. He observed, in a letter to Torcy, "that the fools of his native country would cut a very wretched figure at this court, and therefore he desired that none might be sent thither."

The good sense and noble sentiments of the youth were soon displayed in various traits. Monsieur, brother of Louis XIV. once made use of the following expression, in a letter on the subject of the Spanish succession: "It belongs to the rights and the greatness of our house."—"The *right*," said Philip V. after he had read the letter, "is a good reason enough, but the *greatness* proves nothing at all."

Few persons are unacquainted with the ludicrous custom prevailing at that time, by virtue of which the council of Castile assembled

every Friday, in the hall containing the throne. The king, on these occasions, entered, and found all the grandees kneeling. He sat down, and said, "Rise:" they accordingly rose. He then said, "Be seated;" on which they sat down. Lastly, he cried, "Be covered;" and they put on their hats. Nothing else was done in this most illustrious assembly. Philip, astonished at this, asked the president whether matters of business never came under discussion. "Never, under Charles I." replied the president; "but under Philip IV. the resolutions of the council were sometimes submitted to him."—"And what said Philip IV?" He said, "That is very well." "I will say so too, if I think so," rejoined the young king; "if not, I will say, that is ill."

This answer threw the president into great embarrassment; and people began to think that Philip would assume the sole guidance of the reins of government. These apprehensions, however, were by no means verified, and the public was soon afterwards amused with the witty description which a certain Velasco gave of the new government. This man had presented a petition to the king, from whom he received no answer. He delivered a second to Cardinal Portocarrero, who would not even listen to what he had to say. He then applied to the president of Castile, who told him that he could do nothing for him: and, lastly, to the French ambassador, who declared that he would not interfere in the business. "An excellent government truly, gentlemen," exclaimed Velasco: "a king who *says* nothing; a cardinal who *listens* to nothing; a president of Castile who *can*, and a French ambassador who *will*, do nothing!" This sally excited the mirth of every company, but things continued as before.

Though the Spanish government was at that time engaged with the most important affairs, wars and negociations for peace, intrigues and cabals, still leisure enough was found to treat the most contemptible trifles as matters of the highest consequence. I shall say nothing of the ludicrous disputes respecting etiquette and subjects of that kind, and shall adduce but one single example, which will answer the purpose as well as one hundred.

Philip having lost his hair in consequence of illness, wore a wig, which, as the queen had frequently told him, was a very shabby one. He at length resolved to order a brand new peruke; but this was a circumstance of such extreme importance, that the Marquis de Louville wrote to the French ministry on the subject. "Great scruples have arisen," says he, "respecting the perukes of his majesty, to which I beg leave most earnestly to call your attention. The point in dispute is, whether the hair for these perukes ought to be taken from the heads of men or women. The Count of Benavente is perfectly serious on the subject; he is also anxious that none but persons who are well known shall furnish the hair, as so much sorcery may be carried on by means of that article, and so many disasters have already been occasioned by it."

The Spanish nobility of those days were actually as superstitious as the most illiterate of the vulgar.

The queen dowager made the king a present of a travelling equipage, and the whole court were highly astonished that he should accept it without apprehension of witchcraft. The above-mentioned Count of Benavente, who, by virtue of his office, had the superintendence of such matters, burst into tears on the occasion; and, as we are assured by Louville, had he been suffered to do as he pleased, he would have exorcised the vehicle, the mules, and every thing belonging to the equipage.

One day the king, on his return from hunting, was overtaken by a thunder-storm. Each of his attendants immediately took a little bell out of his pocket and began to ring it, in order to keep off the lightning. Philip, who had no bell, and yet shewed no signs of fear, was looked upon by them as a hero. He was far, however, from deserving that character, being a very weak sovereign, whose imbecility increased with his years; and if degeneracy be a sufficient reason for dethroning a king, a beginning should have been made with this first of the Bourbons. This would perhaps have been done, had people only known to whom the right of deciding in respect to such degeneracy belonged. At that time, much as they feared and respected Louis XIV. they never dreamt that it belonged to a neighbour.

SOME ACCOUNT OF VIENNA AND ITS INHABITANTS.

With a View of St. Michael's Place and the Imperial Palace.—PLATE 9.

VIENNA is situated on the banks of the Danube, and divided by that river, but the advantages of this position are purchased at the expence of some inconveniencies. When the streams which descend from the mountains are suddenly swoln by the melting of the snow and ice, they cause the river to overflow, and sometimes to inundate the suburbs to a considerable depth. When, however, accidents of this kind occur, the police take every possible precaution to prevent disasters, and to assist such families as sustain any injury from them.

Among all the capitals of Europe, Vienna is one of the least handsome. No exterior decoration attracts the eye ; the streets are irregular, and many of them, besides the native inhabitants, exhibit a singular mixture of Turks, Poles, Hungarians, Croats, Cossacks, Calmucks, and other foreigners. Nearly in the center there is a street which resembles a bridge thrown across another street, so that carriages and passengers going along the former, are often just over those in the latter; a sight which cannot fail to raise the curiosity of the traveller.

For persons whose taste has been formed among the classic monuments of Italy, the public places, theatres, and churches of Vienna, have no great attractions. The imperial palace, situated in the middle of the city, is only a large square, without regularity or elegance : but to make amends for this, the arsenal is one of the finest in the world. It consists of four prodigious buildings, with a court in the midst. You

approach it by an avenue lined by two hundred pieces of cannon. All the ornaments of this gallery, the columns, the eagles upon the ceilings, the escutcheons, shields, fortifications, towers, ramparts, are entirely composed of warlike instruments. The materials employed for this purpose are the blades of swords and sabres, shafts of spears, heads of halberts, sword-handles, gun-stocks, and cannons; so that there is neither wood-work nor masonry to be seen. Here also the princes of the house of Austria are represented armed at all points, from Rudolph of Habsburg, in 1273, to Maria Theresa, who is on horseback.

Vienna having been till lately a fortified city, the houses are very closely crowded together. It is rarely the case that a whole house is occupied by one family, because the second floor of a great number belongs to the emperor, a concession by which the inhabitants purchased the favour of having their sovereign in their midst. These floors are given by the court to its servants and officers, and constitute part of their emoluments.

The climate of Vienna might be supposed, from its situation in the 48th degree of north latitude, to be subject to a high degree of temperature: the fact, however, is, that this city, being surrounded by mountains or lofty hills, on which the snow and ice accumulate, and lie for a considerable length of time, never experiences any oppressive heats, except during a couple of months; whereas in winter the cold is extremely intense. Even in summer the heat is moderated by frequent, and sometimes very sharp winds.

One of the principal causes of disease among the inhabitants of Vienna is the violence of the winds, which not only occasion colds, but suddenly dry the chalky soil, and carry away its particles in clouds, which being introduced by respiration into the lungs, generate consumption. This cruel disorder, it is true, commits great ravages in all large cities, but no where is it more fatal, in spite of all the efforts of medicine, than in Vienna.

The population of this city may be estimated at about 230,000; and if among such a mass, the mortality is not excessive, it must doubtless be attributed to medical skill, and the paternal care which government and individuals also bestow on the sick*. The principal public insti-

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* It would be unpardonable to omit, in this place, the mention of a phenomenon, to which perhaps no other country in Europe can produce a parallel. This phenomenon is exhibited at Vienna, in the person of Count Charles Harrach, a younger branch of the ancient and opulent Austrian family of that name. Though the noble and honourable members of our *whip club*, our *four-in-hand club*, and other fashionable associations, together with the enlightened patrons of the polite arts of bruising, cock-fighting, &c. &c. may turn with a sneer from the *hobby-horse* of Count Harrach, yet we trust that many of our readers will hail with us the existence of such a character, and breathe the silent, but ardent wish, that his example may meet with many imitators.

Despising that ease to which his birth might seem to give him a just claim, and those allurements of pleasure which young men of fortune are seldom capable of withstanding, Count Charles Harrach has indefatigably applied himself,

tution for their relief is the great hospital under the superintendence of the celebrated Dr. Frank.

To every one who is susceptible of the enjoyments of life, particularly to the artist, and perhaps still more especially to the musician, Vienna is the most agreeable and cheerful residence in Europe. It possesses, in a very high degree, whatever distinguishes a great capital. The nobility and gentry are

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from his earliest years, to the attainment of useful knowledge, with no other view than to employ it for the benefit of his fellow-creatures.

After studying medicine at Prague, he visited most of the universities in Europe. In 1792 he came to England, and spent that and the following year, either at the different universities, particularly those of Edinburgh and Glasgow, or in the study of human infirmity and disease in all the various shapes under which they are presented in the hospitals of the metropolis. He then returned to his native country, and fixed his abode at Vienna, where he devotes the whole of his time to the practice of the medical art in all its different branches, but limits his efforts to the relief of the indigent and distressed, for whom he exerts his skill without fee or reward. To this class of patients he not only gives advice gratuitously at home, at certain fixed hours every day, when the number of applicants is not small, but also visits those who are confined to their houses or their beds. He does not disdain to enter the meanest hovel; and the greater the distress, the stronger appears to be the claim upon his attention. Neither weather, company, personal ease, nor pleasure; in a word, no consideration can induce him to neglect the benevolent duty which he has undertaken: no feed physician can be more punctual to time; and his rest is often, by his express desire, interrupted, when cases of urgent necessity occur among his patients. To persons in very indigent circumstances he gives money, not only to pay for the medicines which he prescribes, but also for meat to make broth and other necessaries. With such a system of benevolence, no one will be surprised to hear that he has performed many remarkable cures.

The income of Count Harrach, which for a younger brother is considerable, is wholly expended in relieving the distresses and contributing to the comforts of the poor. So entirely is he absorbed in this work of humanity, that his personal interests seem to be with him but a secondary consideration. His table is plain; the only decorations of his apartments are books, skeletons, physical and surgical apparatus; and did not his elder brother, who seconds his philanthropic intentions, furnish him with a carriage, he would not incur the expence of one, but visit all his patients on foot: for he would consider the money which the support of an equipage requires, as so much deducted from the fund destined for the succour of afflicted indigence.

With such sentiments, and such an active exercise of disinterested benevolence, it is no wonder that the subject of these observations should live in the hearts of the poor people of Vienna and its neighbourhood; and that, next to their God, they should venerate the benefactor whom he has raised up for them in the person of Charles Harrach.

Notwithstanding the multiplicity of engagements which this excellent man may well be supposed to have continually on his hands, he has found sufficient leisure to write several medical works, which are highly esteemed in those countries of the Continent to which their circulation has extended.

rich, well informed, lovers of the arts, hospitable, and of polished manners; the middling classes and tradesmen are opulent, sociable, and there is no want among them of accomplished and intelligent men and amiable families; while the lower classes are wealthy, good-humoured, and merry. All of them are fond of pleasure and good living; and provision has been made, that they should enjoy every diversion that is now-a-days in request, with perhaps greater convenience and safety than in any other city in the world.

The pavement of the streets of Vienna is excellent, and carefully kept in repair. A great number of persons are employed all the year round in sweeping up and removing the soil, and in watering the streets and public walks. The city and principal suburbs are always abundantly lighted by many thousand lamps. Carriages of every kind are very numerous; and being under the immediate superintendence of the police, you are sure to be accommodated at a very moderate price, without fear of disputes or other unpleasant circumstances.

For so populous a city, property is extremely secure. Very few thefts are committed, and stolen goods are easily recovered by means of the police. Three hundred foot soldiers, and a brigade of horse, belonging to the police, preserve the most perfect order and tranquillity in the city and suburbs, without ever being troublesome; indeed you scarcely perceive them. No begging is suffered in the streets; and the measures for suppressing it, as well as the provisions for the truly necessitous, are equally judicious and humane.

The precautions against fire are excellent; and the business of the post-office is conducted upon an admirable system. Provisions are brought hither from all quarters in incredible quantities, and of the best quality. The markets are always stocked with the productions of the first necessity, as well as those which are requisite for the gratification of the most refined luxury. They are under the immediate superintendence of the police, by which the demand of arbitrary and extravagant prices is effectually prevented.

From the rich and fertile provinces adjacent, Vienna is all the year supplied with a superabundance of the most excellent butcher's meat of all sorts, the most delicate fish, the finest game of every kind, and fruit and vegetables of the most exquisite quality and beauty. The Austrian and Hungarian provinces furnish the metropolis with very good, wholesome wines; besides which, the opulent inhabitants procure, at a great expence, the best and most delicious kinds produced in other regions. In the city, and throughout the whole country, the people have also a strong, palatable beer, and very good spirituous liquors.

The same care as has been taken to supply the population of Vienna with provisions, has also been bestowed to procure amusements for all ranks. The fertile and inexpressibly beautiful country round the city abounds with the most agreeable retreats. The Augarten and Prater, the palaces of Belvedere, Schönbrunn, and Laxenburg, the Kaltenberg and Leopoldsberg, and numberless handsome villages situated in the most delightful val-

lies and plains, afford to persons of every class the most convenient, elegant, and beautiful places of resort. Most of these are enlivened by the majestic Danube and the pleasing river Wien, and the principal of them are animated by grand exhibitions of fire-works and numberless popular diversions of every kind.

In the city and suburbs, five theatres, of the most different descriptions, are open all the year round. At the two court theatres in the city may be seen all the principal serious and comic operas, comedies, and tragedies, that Germany produces, and many of those of Italy and France. The same are also represented in the great theatre in the suburbs on the Wien, where the great romantic magic operas are likewise given with extraordinary splendour. In all these three, grand pantomimic ballets, heroic and comic, are also frequently performed. In two smaller theatres in the Leopoldstadt and Josephstadt, are exhibited popular spectacles of the most ludicrous kind. On those days when no plays are acted at these theatres, they all give concerts or performances of the most celebrated ancient and modern musical compositions. Throughout the whole winter, public concerts are, besides, frequently given by foreign and native musicians.

For dancing, Vienna has the largest and most numerous institutions that any great city in the world can boast of. At the great and little assembly-rooms, the Hall of Apollo, the Mehlgrube, the New World, and numberless other places, the amusement of dancing may be enjoyed in the highest perfection. The music is every where excellent, as are also the refreshments, which may be procured at all these places. In all their diversions, the best breeding and hilarity prevail, unmixed with any trace of invidious distinctions.

Vienna is equally rich in the most refined pleasures for the mind and taste. The Imperial Library containing near 300,000 volumes, and possessing many thousands of the most important manuscripts; the Imperial Cabinet of Natural Productions, a copious collection, admirably arranged and provided with excellent philosophical apparatus, and a library of natural history; the Treasury, abounding in the finest specimens of precious stones of every kind, and artificial curiosities wrought in those stones, gold, silver, and ivory; the Museum, rich in antiques of bronze, marble, &c. and in cut stones of inestimable value; the noble Cabinet of Coins; the University, with its magnificent and appropriate lecture-rooms for natural philosophy, anatomy, and other sciences, its observatory, library, collection of natural productions, and botanical garden; the inexpressibly rich Botanical Garden of Schönbrunn, with its truly imperial and unique hot-houses; the noble institutions for surgeons, and for the deaf and dumb; the emperor's grand Picture Gallery, occupying twenty-two apartments of the beautiful palace of Belvedere, and not less rich in Italian master-pieces, of the Lombard, Florentine, Roman, and Venetian schools, than in the most exquisite *chef d'œuvres* of the ancient German and Dutch schools; the extensive and valuable collections of works of art, and ca-

binets of pictures of the Princes Lichtenstein and Kaunitz, and of the Counts Lamberg, Schönborn, Friese, Apponi, &c. which contain many treasures that are often wanting in the greatest collections; the admirable imperial porcelain manufactory, and fabrics and manufactures of every kind:—all these objects, and many others not mentioned here, afford entertainment of the most agreeable and diversified nature even to him who should resolve to live without any society at Vienna.

The latter again is so interesting and so pleasing, that for hospitality, good cheer, easy manners, and universal hilarity, *Vienna* has not its parallel in all Europe. He who enjoys the opportunity of frequenting the companies of the different classes at *Vienna*, from the lofty noble to the little tradesman, enjoys in the highest degree, and in the most agreeable and unrestrained manner, all the charms and pleasures which European society is capable of affording.

ON COMMERCE.

No. VII.

Having gratified ourselves by a pretty extensive amble upon our hobby over the flowery plains of speculation, it becomes our duty to dismount, and pursue our course soberly and sedately as heretofore: in doing which, we shall notice, that, proceeding coastwise from Morocco, there is very little, if any trade carried on, until we arrive to the southward of Cape Blanco, when the first place we come to, of any consequence, is the island and fort of St. Louis, situated at the mouth of the river Senegal, and heretofore belonging to France, having been one of her chief settlements. The goods exported from hence, are gums, gold dust, ivory, wax, leather, ostrich feathers, musk, rice, cotton, and slaves. The commerce which the French carried on here was chiefly with the subjects of the king of Houmel; they likewise carried on trade at Rio Fresco, Portudat, Seringua, Jovat, and up the river Bresalin. In addition to the above exports, may be added oxhides, ambergris, indigo, civet, and coarse cotton cloths, striped blue and white, which find a market again on the Gold Coast. The next principal place of trade is the river Gambia, which, as well as the Senegal and the Rio Grande, was heretofore supposed to be only a mouth of the great river Niger (so often mentioned, and so seldom seen), by which it emptied itself into the Atlantic Ocean; but from the discoveries made by Mr. Park, they are now known to be distinct, their sources being many leagues distant from each other, although in the same range of mountains. On this river the English African Company possessed factories at different stations, for more than 200 leagues from its mouth, of which Jams Island was the principal. The commodities exported from hence were slaves, gold, elephants' teeth, and bees' wax. The gold obtained here is of good quality, being rather finer than sterling: it is brought to market in small bars or ingots,

thickest in the middle, tapering towards the ends, and worth from ten to forty shillings each, according to the size. The European goods proper for the Gambia, are bars of iron of about forty pounds weight each, brandy, beer, copper basons of different weights, copper plates of one pound each, coarse blue serges, red, yellow, and blue cloth, glass ware, coral, broad swords, brass trumpets, red caps, clasp knives, coarse and fine shirts, the latter laced at the neck and wrists, Silesia lawns, fine linen, fine cotton cloths, fine and common paper, white and blue earthen pots, Morocco slippers, hats, coarse white threads, glass bottles with tin stoppers, and all sorts of needles.

Guinea properly so called, on whose coasts we are now about to enter, is divided into Upper and Lower Guinea, extending above 2000 miles along the sea-coast. Upper Guinea is situated between 4 and 10 degrees of north latitude. This is again subdivided into the Grain Coast, the Ivory Coast, the Gold Coast, and the Slave Coast. The first of these, the Grain Coast, is so named from its producing the largest quantity of the Malaguita or Guinea pepper; the Ivory, from its producing the largest quantity of elephants' teeth; and the Gold and Slave Coasts, for similar reasons. The Grain Coast contains three large rivers, up which there is trade, as well as upon the coast. These are the Rio Sestro, the Rio de St. Paul, and the Sierra Leone. The chief towns are Sherbro, Baffoe, Sanguin, Berga, and Tomba. In the last-mentioned river (Sierra Leone) is an island, formerly belonging to the English African Company, and then called Bance, or Bence Island; but having changed its masters, its name is also changed to George's Island, which, together with a smaller one, called Tasso, is now the property of Messrs. Andersons, merchants in London. These gentlemen have a large establishment here, and formerly carried on a great trade in slaves from this place; and also a considerable one up the river for rice, ivory, civet, and ambergris. Since the abolition of the slave trade, our country and its dependancies neither employ so many ships, nor such large capitals, as formerly. The chief articles now imported by us, are gold, ivory, gum, feathers, and other commodities before-mentioned. To these may now be added, although in a limited degree at present, cotton and rice; for when difficulties arise in carrying on trade, either from our enemies withholding the usual supply, especially of the raw material, or from unadvisable or fanatical restrictions, the indefatigable industry of the British merchant is ever excited and exerted to surmount them. Thus the chasm in the cotton market made by the restrictive measures adopted by the States of America has been in some degree filled up by importations from Africa, by Messrs. Andersons, from their settlements and parts adjacent. These gentlemen seem, since the abolition of the slave trade, to have turned their attention to other articles of traffic, equally useful, but perhaps not so profitable. Rice in some quantity has also been exported from hence to some of our West India Islands. The prices which these two articles have produced at market, have not only encouraged these gentlemen, but others also, to

extend the cultivation of them considerably; and there can be no cause for doubting, that if this system be pursued vigorously, it will, at no very distant period, render us and our colonies less dependant on the caprice or enmity of our ever ungrateful children, the Americans. We are, Mr. Editor, for the present, your most obedient servants,

MERCATOR & Co.

PLATE 8.—BRITISH SPORTS.

COMING HOME.

THE engraving which accompanies this article gives a representation, in Howitt's usual correct and animated style, of the sportsmen's return from shooting. Some of our readers will, we doubt not, be sorry to learn, that this plate concludes the series of sporting subjects which commenced with the publication of the *Repository*, and which, we have the satisfaction to know, have afforded particular gratification to all those amateurs of field sports into whose hands they have chanced to fall.

INTELLIGENCE, LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC, &c.

MAJOR PRICE, of the Bombay establishment, will shortly put to press *Chronological Memoirs of Mahommedan History*, from its earliest period to the establishment of the house of Timur in Hindoostan.

The Rev. Mr. Poulet has nearly ready for publication a *Father's Reasons for being a Christian*.

Mr. Mann, who for many years held various official situations in New South Wales, will speedily publish the *present Picture of that Colony*. This work, which will be accompanied with plans and engravings, is intended as a supplement to the accounts of Collins and others, bringing them down to the present time.

Mr. Alexander Chalmers is engaged upon a *History of the Colleges, Halls, and Public Buildings attached to the University of Oxford*, including the *Lives of the Founders*.

The Rev. Theophilus Abauzit has in the press an edition of the *Book of Common Prayer of the Church of England*, in the French language. The Gospels, Epistles, and Psalms are taken from the celebrated Geneva edition, in 1805, so much admired for the correctness of the translation and the beauty of the version.

Mr. W. Moore, of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, has in a state of forwardness, a *Treatise on the Doctrine of Fluxions*, with its application to all the most useful parts of the true theory of gunnery, and other very curious and important matters relating to military and naval science.

Mr. Fowler, of Winterton, has completed fac-simile engravings of the principal mosaic pavements which have been discovered, in the course of the last and present centuries, in various parts of Great Britain; and also engravings of several subjects in stained glass in the windows of the cathedrals of York, Lincoln, &c. the whole executed

on twenty-seven plates, accurately coloured after the original subjects.

At the meeting of the Royal Society of London, held on the 21st of June, part of a paper by M. Delille, translated from the French, was read, describing the Bohan upas, or poison-tree, of Java, so long a fertile source of dispute among naturalists, and of wonder to the credulous. The author is a French physician, a member of the National Institute of Egypt, and transmitted this paper from the East Indies to the Royal Society, by means of an English lady. The botanical description of this poisonous plant he received from one of the French naturalists who accompanied Capt. Baudin, and resided some time in Java, where he visited the interior of the country, and with much difficulty prevailed on the natives to shew him the different poison-plants, which they carefully conceal, in order to use them in war. Hence the many fables that have been repeated respecting the extraordinary influence and destructive nature of the upas, which, in the language of Java, signifies vegetable poison, and is applied only to the juice of the Bohan tree, and of another plant with a twisted stem. The former is a large tree, which the writer considers a new genus, and the latter belongs to that of the woodbine. The juice is extracted by incision in the bark with a knife, and carefully collected and preserved by the natives. As to its diffusing noxious effluvia and destroying all vegetation around it, the absurdity of such stories is best exposed by the fact that the climbing species requires the support of other plants to attain its usual growth. Dr. Delille made several experiments with the juice on dogs and cats. An incision was made in the thigh of a dog, and eight grains of juice dropped into it. The animal soon afterwards began to vomit, and continued vomiting at intervals till he became convulsed. The muscles of the head were greatly distorted, and he died in twenty minutes. Six grains were put into the thigh of another dog, which experienced the same symptoms, and died in fifteen minutes. The operation of the poison on a cat, treated in the like manner, was still more rapid and powerful. All these animals died howling, and in great agony. After repeating a number of experiments on the effect of this poison, when applied externally, the author gave to a dog a grain and a half, which he took into his stomach, but it produced only a slight purging. To another four grains were given. The same symptoms, together with vomiting, ensued, and the dog died in the course of half a day. On examining the bodies of these animals after death, no very extraordinary appearances were discovered. The ventricles of the heart were full of blood, and some slight traces of inflammation appeared in the stomach; but the derangement was not so great as might have been expected from such a sudden and violent death. From this circumstance the author concludes, that the absorbents had transmitted the poison to the nerves of the stomach, and that this peculiar vegetable poison acts exclusively on the nerves.

We some time since noticed from the French papers an infallible cure for the gout, discovered by a Mons. Befort; he has lately visited this

country, and brought over a large cargo of this nostrum, which has all been bought up with great avidity by many of our celebrated epicures; and a further cargo is accordingly sent for. We understand it consists chiefly of a decoction of herbs and plants, which grow only on the banks of the Meuse, particularly near Sedan.

The following extract from the *Journal de l'Empire*, 23d June, will tend to shew the great scarcity of colonial produce in France, particularly sugar. After mentioning the result of an experiment made in extracting sugar from the syrup of raisins, by M. Fouques, it is decreed,

1. That the sum of 100,000 francs be allowed to M. Proust, and 40,000 francs to M. Fouques, for their discoveries and method of extracting sugar from raisins.

2. That they shall employ the sums adjudged them in establishing manufactories for the said sugar in the different departments which will be assigned them by the minister of the interior.

3. That this process shall be made public, and an account thereof sent round to the principal officers and and directors of the different vineyards.

4. That from and after January 1, 1811, grape sugar only shall be used in all the public establishments.

5. It is recommended to all the principal officers of the different departments of the empire to give every aid and encouragement to the establishment of manufactories, according to the plan proposed, for the public good and the general interest of commerce.

The French minister of the interior has announced, from the Chamber of Arts and Manufactures, that, in consequence of a recent invention which has been laid before them by a M. Appert, for preserving fruits, vegetables, meat, and all kinds of animal and vegetable substances, for several years (which on trial has been found to succeed to the complete satisfaction of the members before whom it had been exhibited), he has been adjudged 12,000 francs as a recompence, on condition that he shall make public the process of his invention. This he has done, in a book, entitled *Le Livre de tous les Menages; ou, L'Art de conserver plusieurs Années toutes les Substances Anima'es et Vegetales.* We shall take the earliest opportunity of giving our readers extracts from this valuable process, which cannot fail of being highly useful, not only in domestic economy, but to the army and navy.

A mechanic of Augsburg, of the name of Frederic Heinle, has announced the invention of a spinning-wheel for spinning flax, which operates in the most perfect manner without the assistance of any person, when once put in motion. The inventor has promised to make public his discovery if the emperor will give him the prize of a million of francs, which has been offered by the Society of Arts for the best method of spinning flax.

M. Viborg, professor of the Royal Veterinary School, in Sweden, has published a dissertation on the use of the flesh of horses. The publication of this paper, as we are informed, has had the effect of introducing the use of this article as food throughout Sweden; and the butchers' shops are now supplied with the carcases of horses, in addition

to those of other cattle. M. Viborg assures his readers, that horse-flesh, when roasted, is preferable to that of the ox.

The success of the various charitable institutions for the relief of the indigent blind, has suggested the humane idea of adopting, for the relief of the opulent labouring under that affliction, a plan similar to that by which M. Haüy, of Paris, several years since, instructed them in reading, writing, arithmetic, music, and the rudiments of the sciences in general.

Towards the end of May great crowds of people thronged for several days to the banks of the Tiber, at Rome, to witness a singular phenomenon. A wind from Africa had brought an immense swarm of locusts, which having laid waste the country, began to wage war and prey upon one another. The weaker party betook themselves to flight, and being pursued by their antagonists, threw themselves in myriads into the Tiber. The river was at times quite covered with them.

The labours on the church of St. Genevieve, *ci-devant* the Pantheon, at Paris, are continued with activity. The pavement of this church, of black and white marble, in compartments, is begun. The repairs and the embellishments which are in progress in the subterranean church, destined to the interment of eminent men, will soon be completed. At the entrance of this vault are the tombs of Rousseau and Voltaire. The towers of this church, which during the revolutionary fury were almost entirely levelled, will be rebuilt as speedily as possible.

The archives of the different states, brought to Paris from Ratisbon, from Rome, and some from Vienna, are to be placed in a new building, erected on purpose for them, to be called *The Palace of the Archives of the Empire*. The arrangement will include three divisions: French, German, and Italian. All the papal archives, including the different documents relating to the donations of Constantine, of the Emperor Otho, &c. are now on their way from Rome to Rheims. Every thing indicates a total translation of the seat of the Head of the Church.

By accounts received from Mr. Salt, the companion of Lord Valentia in his travels to the East, and who was sent by his Majesty with presents to the court of Abyssinia, it appears that he reached Mocha October, 1809, and departed thence for Ait, in the Abyssinian district of Buré, early in November. Capt. Rudland had been for some time resident at Mocha; and had received several communications from Nathaniel Pierce, whom Lord Valentia left in Abyssinia. It appears, that the Ras (or prime minister) had been successful in several battles, both against the Galla, and his rivals. He had sent down Pierce to Ait, with presents for Captain Rudland; and it was fully ascertained, that the communication thence to Antalow was easy. There is every reason to believe that Mr. Salt would visit Gondar, and be able to quit the country on his return, early in March. The French had taken alarm at his proceedings; and had begun to intrigue at Mocha, at Jidda, and even in Abyssinia: the Ras had, however, professed his regard for the English, and declined all communication with them.

Most of our readers are probably apprized, that some years ago nutmeg and clove trees were brought from the Molucca Islands, and introduced to several of the British settlements in the East, and among others to Bencoolen. Accounts received during the last three or four years from Bencoolen, have furnished, from time to time, the most satisfactory reports of the thriving state of the plantations established at that residency; and they have now attained such maturity and extent as to become an object of national importance, and of emolument to individuals. The present accounts surpass our former expectations. The trees are represented as loaded with fruit; and the younger plantations are in such prosperity, that in the course of a few years, the produce of Sumatra will be competent to the supply of the European market in its demand for cloves, nutmeg, and mace; and thus a valuable branch of trade, long monopolized by the Dutch, and considered as necessarily dependant on the possession of the Molucca Islands, has been transferred from a foreign country, and already opens to Great Britain a new source of national and private wealth. The soil and climate of Sumatra are particularly favourable to the clove and nutmeg; but no small part of the extraordinary success of the plantations established in that island, must be ascribed to the fostering care with which they were nursed in their earliest stages, to which is also owing in a great measure their present state of perfection. The nutmeg, mace, and cloves of Bencoolen, in all respects, both in appearance, and in the more essential point of quality, are found to be at least equal to those produced in the Molucca Islands. The same favourable report of their quality has been made on some small parcels sent from Bencoolen to Europe.

Two gentlemen lately attached to the Honourable Mr. Elphinstone's embassy to Peshour, were preparing, at the date of late letters, to embark on one of the streams of the Indus, and to proceed down that river to its embouchure in the gulph of Sind. These gentlemen are probably the first Europeans, since the days of Nearchus, who have navigated on the Attock.

One advantage, which probably had not been foreseen, has arisen from the late march of the British army to the banks of the Sutledge, namely, the introduction of the practice of vaccination to the Punjab. The Singhs, the Sikhs, and the different people of that country, whose religious prejudices are far less inveterate than in other parts of Hindoostan, received the vaccine most gladly, gave every facility to its propagation, and have taken such precautions as are likely to ensure the continuance and extension of this mild disease. From its favourable reception in the Punjab, we may soon expect to hear of its being introduced to Cashmire and the adjoining countries.

A dreadful gale of wind from the south-east came on at Ochotsk, in Siberia, at the latter end of January, and lasted for two days. The water of the Ochota, which, after passing through that city, empties itself into the sea, was elevated twelve feet above its ordinary level, and carried over the tops of the houses situated in the neighbourhood of its

banks. The tempest coming on at night, between two and three hundred of the inhabitants perished in their sleep. A transport belonging to the India Company which the tempest had carried into the river in 1808, was raised by the waves, and forced into the middle of the town.

The following is a memoir on the form which is induced by the surface of fluids inclosed in capillary tubes, by C. I. Lehot.

The convexity, or concavity, of the surface of any fluid contained in a capillary tube, has been, until the present time, attributed to the difference of adhesion of the fluid molecules between each other.

We find, in the *Physico-Mechanics* of Hauksbee, the following passage: "We know that water contained in glass vessels presents a concave surface, and mercury, on the contrary, a convex one. The first effect takes place, since water is more attracted by the sides of the glass, and towards the center, by its own molecules; the second occurs, because the mercury is more attracted towards the middle than towards the sides of the glass, by its own particles."

M. Bareul says, in his *Polytechnic Journal*, No. 4, p. 629—"We have proved, that, if we plunge a plate or glass into a mass of water, it happens, in consequence of the affinity of the glass for water being greater, that this fluid ought to rise on each side of the glass plate, and thus form the concave surfaces of the same kind as are named lenticular."

M. Haüy appears to be of the same opinion, when he says (*Traité Elementaire de Physique*, vol. I. p. 241), "The rise of a liquid above the level, or its depression below it, never takes place but in consequence of this: that, in the first case, the connection existing between the attraction of the tube for the liquid, and the attraction of the liquid for itself, causes the surface of the latter to take a concave figure; and that, in the second case, the connection between the two attractions causes the same surface to assume a convex form."

Lastly, the illustrious author of the *Mechanique Celeste* thus expresses himself (*Theorie de l'Action Capillaire*, p. 44): "It remains to us for the completion of this theory of capillary actions, to examine what determines the convexity or the concavity of a fluid contained in a tube, or between two planes. The principal cause is the reciprocal attraction of the tube and fluid upon each other."

These different passages, which are extracts from works of the most modern date, demonstrate, that the opinion which attributes the convex or concave form that the surface of a fluid contained in a capillary tube puts on, to the difference of attraction between the tube and the fluid, compared with that which takes place between the particles of the fluid for each other, is generally adopted, and passes at this time for an incontestable principle. Nevertheless, however strong the authority I have cited, and whatever satisfaction may be derived from the consequences obtained from the principle above announced, I think that the facts contained in this memoir demon-

strate, that it is to another cause that we should attribute this hydrostatic phenomenon.

1st Experiment.—If, after having put horizontally a plate of glass at the bottom of a vessel, we place upon it a small globule of mercury, it will retain its spherical form, and not spread itself at all upon the glass. We shall obtain precisely the same result, if we put into the glass, in lieu of the air which it naturally contains, oil of turpentine or of olives.

2d Ex.—If we fill a glass in part with mercury, so that we may pass a plate of glass upon the surface of this fluid in such a way, as afterwards to allow the escape of a bubble of air from the bottom of the vessel, it will be stopped by the inferior surface of the glass, and spread out, instead of preserving its spherical form.

3d Ex.—If we put into a glass either water, oil of turpentine, or oil of olives, indifferently, so as to apply to the surface of one, no matter which, of their fluids a plate of glass, and so as to suffer to escape from the base of the vessel a bubble of air, it will be stopped at the surface, but will preserve its globular form.

4th Ex.—If we put into a vessel mercury, into which is let fall a drop of olive oil, it spreads itself upon the surface; but it is still more spread when a plate of glass is presented to the surface of the mercury, as before.

5th Ex.—If we put a small quantity of olive oil upon a plate of glass plunged into the air, it spreads itself on the surface of the glass.

6th Ex.—If we throw a drop of olive oil upon the surface of still water, we know that it readily spreads itself, and is reduced to a very thin plate; if we present to the surface of this water a plate of glass, at the instant the oil collects, and forms a spherical drop.

7th Ex.—A drop of oil of turpentine put upon a still mercurial surface, spreads itself when we apply a plate of glass.

8th Ex.—A drop of oil of turpentine put upon a plate of glass laid horizontally, and surrounded by air, becomes spread upon the glass.

9th Ex.—If we throw a drop of the oil of turpentine upon water, it becomes spread with astonishing rapidity, and covers nearly the whole surface of this fluid: if we apply to the said surface a plate of glass, in a moment the oil collects itself, and forms a new drop of oil.

10th Ex.—If we place upon mercury a drop of water, it becomes spread; and when we apply to the surface of this metal a plate of glass, the water becomes still further spread.

11th Ex.—If we throw a drop of water upon a vessel of oil of olives or of turpentine, it is long ere it reaches the bottom, but at length it becomes at rest on its arrival there; and if the bottom be formed of an horizontal plate of glass, it loses its globular form and spreads upwards.

12th Ex.—We know that a drop of water surrounded by air, and placed upon an horizontal plate of glass, spreads itself upon the glass.

It follows from these facts, first, *that the following fluids, water, oil of turpentine, oil of olives, air, mercury, are here so disposed, that a small portion of any one of them put upon an horizontal plate of*

glass, and surrounded by one of those which precede the fluid named in this list, does not spread itself upon the glass, but takes a form more or less approaching to that of a sphere.

We may also experimentally demonstrate this second principle.—*If two of the fluids above-mentioned, water, oil of turpentine, oil of olives, air, mercury, are in contact at their horizontal surfaces, and if we plunge into them a capillary glass tube, in such manner that one of its extremities be entirely plunged into one of these fluids, and the other extremity into the other fluid, that which is last in the order above-named will assume a concave form, and the other a convex one.* It is easy to repeat the experiments which confirm this assertion.

13th Ex.—If we plunge a capillary tube partly into water and into oil of turpentine, the water will assume a concave form, and the oil of turpentine a convex one. Oil of olives substituted for oil of turpentine presents the same phenomena.

14th Ex.—If we plunge a capillary tube partly into oil of olives, partly into oil of turpentine, and partly into air, the oil assumes a concave form, and the air a convex one.

15th Ex.—If we plunge a capillary tube partly into oil of olives, and partly into mercury, the mercury will assume a convex form, and the oil a concave one.

If a fluid were acted upon by gravity only, its surface would remain flat; but this figure is disturbed by the force which the tube exerts perpendicularly at its axis upon the fluid columns, near the internal surface. In short, by the tendency of fluids to press equally in all directions, this force is changed to another parallel to the axis, which experiencing a resistance, on the part of the molecules adhering to the inferior circle of the tube, exerts all its energy from the base upwards: whence it happens, that the adjacent columns of the surface of the glass ought to be longer than the central ones, that is to say, that the surface of the fluid should be concave. The experiment is farther confirmed, since the mercury in a barometer perfectly free from air and mixture, is terminated by a somewhat concave surface.

If we suppose, as in the preceding experiments, that there are two fluids in contact, which are not acted upon except by gravity alone, they would then be separated by an horizontal line; but if we suppose the tube to exert upon them a perpendicular force at its surface, this would change itself in each fluid, for the same reasons which have been above advanced, into two opposite forces. Thus the fluid most attracted in consequence of the difference of these two forces, would have the neighbouring columns of glass much longer, and would assume a concave form.

One may therefore add to the principles made known in this memoir, the following:

The fluids, water, oil of turpentine, oil of olives, air, mercury, are so disposed, that any one of them acts as if it had a greater affinity with glass than those which precede it.

We observe, moreover, that the convexity of the surface of fluids in the vicinity of solids which are

in part plunged into them, cannot serve as a distinguishing character, as all modern writers believe, nor fluids which soften or do not soften any body, a distinction not exact with respect to others, unless all solids were susceptible of being softened by any fluid.

I shall conclude with observing, first, that the explanation which I have offered of the very singular phenomena of convex or concave figure assumed by fluids contained in capillary tubes, in referring to the difference of affinity of the fluid for the matter of the tube, compared with that of the ambient fluid for the same tube, is new, and appears to me to merit the attention of men of science. Secondly, that the classification which I have established in different fluids, relative to their degree of attraction for glass, after the manner in which I have formerly classed metals, according to their greater or less attraction for the electric fluid*, opens a vast field of experiment, which will one day play an important part in static and dynamic chemistry.

In the concluding lecture for the season at the Royal Institution, the large Voltaic apparatus, consisting of 2000 double plates of four inches square, was put into action for the first time. The effects of this combination, the largest that has ever been constructed, were, as might have been expected, of a very brilliant kind. The spark, the light of which was so intense as to resemble that of the sun, struck through some lines of air, and produced a discharge through heated air of nearly three inches in length, and of a dazzling splendour. Several bodies which had not been fused before, were fused by this flame; the new metals discovered by Mr. Tennant, iridium, and the alloy of iridium and osmium, zircon and alumine were likewise fused; charcaol was made to evaporate, and plumbago appeared to fuse in vacuo. Charcoal was ignited to intense whiteness by it in oxymuriatic acid gas, and volatilized in it, but without effecting its decomposition. A large Leyden battery, containing 24 coated jars, was charged by a momentary contact of the wires to a degree that required from 20 to 30 turns of Nairne's electrical machine of eight inches diameter. All the electrical phenomena of the passage of electricity to a distance, the discharge through a Torricellian vacuum, the attractions and repulsions of light bodies, were demonstrated in a distinct way by means of this apparatus. It may be hoped that the application of so powerful an instrument, and such easy methods of producing the most intense heat, will lead to some new facts in analytical science.

The following is the report to the committee of the House of Commons, on the petition of the trustees of the British Museum, respecting the purchase of Mr. Greville's collection of minerals.

We the undersigned, having been requested by the committee of the Honourable House of Commons, on the petition of the trustees of the British Museum, to make a careful examination of the collection of minerals belonging to the Right Honourable Charles F. Greville, and

* See the *Journal de Physique* for the month of April, an. 9, vol. LII.

to put a value upon the same with as much fairness and accuracy as possible; have now to report:

First. That on the 2d of this month we assembled at the house of the late Mr. Greville on Paddington-Green, commenced our inspection of the collection of minerals, and continued the same, day after day, up to the 9th instant.

Second. That we have found the specimens scientifically arranged, for the greater part, in glazed drawers, which are contained in cabinets made of beautiful mahogany.

Third. That exclusive of these cabinets, there are two others, containing models in wood and in clay, the former having been most accurately made by the Count de Bournon for the late Mr. Greville, exemplifying and elucidating the various figures and modifications of crystallized mineral substances; a series of great importance to mineralogical science.

Fourth. That, in addition to the minerals contained in the drawers, there are arranged on the upper part of the cabinets many large and magnificent specimens, several of which are uncommonly rare and highly valuable.

Fifth. That the whole collection consists of about 20,000 specimens.

Sixth. That the specimens in general throughout the collection appear to us to have been selected with very great judgment, both as to their utility and beauty.

Seventh. That the series of crystallized rubies, sapphires, emeralds, topazes, rubellites, diamonds, and precious stones in general, as well as the series of the various ores, far surpass any that are known to us in the different European collections.

Eighth. That we consider the entire collection to be equal in most, and in many parts superior, to any other similar collection which any of us have had opportunities of viewing in this and other countries.

Ninth. That having accurately examined and separately valued the different cabinets and detached specimens, we find the total amount to be £13,727. (Signed by)

Wm. Babington,
L. Comte de Bournon,
Richard Chenevix,
Humphry Davy,
Robert Ferguson,
Charles Hatchett,
Wm. H. Wollaston.

A highly interesting portrait of Maria Louisa of Austria, now Empress of France, is just published by the proprietor of the *Repository*. By those who have seen that princess, it is pronounced a striking likeness; and being engraved by Mr. A. Cardon, in his best style, it ranks as one of the finest productions in the arts of the present day. The decorations display particular taste and novelty.

A patent has recently passed the great seal to John Stancliffe, M.B. and F.L.S. for various improvements in the distillation and condensation of gases and vapours, which promise to be of great use in different branches of the arts and manufactures connected with the processes of distillation, &c. The principle of these improvements chiefly consists in a greater facility of bringing the condensible aëriform or vaporous fluids into contact with every part of the refrigeratory; in the perfect safety of the distillatory vessels, under all possible circumstances;

and in an extensive diminution of friction where agitation is used either in the head of the still itself or refrigeratory; and, generally speaking, in a dispensation with the worm-tub in ordinary use. It is capable of being adapted, not merely to the purposes of the philosophic artist and manufacturer, but equally applies to the delicate purpose of extracting the essences and aromatic flavours of flowers. It may be used even by ladies on a toilet or a tea-table, and promises to fill up a chasm in that department of chemistry, which has hitherto been a desideratum of consequence. We purpose to give in our next number the patentee's specification, with suitable comments, and an explanatory engraving. The apparatus itself may be had of Messrs. King and Mathews, Union-court, Holborn-hill.

MUSICAL REVIEW.

As in the present, and probably in the succeeding numbers of the *Repository*, our critical functions will have to be employed on musical works published by the proprietor of this Magazine, we think it right to assure our readers, that our judgment is fettered by no injunction, or even hint, on the part of the publisher, or by any motives of sordid servility which could infringe the impartiality of our pen. Our opinion will be given with the same candour and independence on those as on any other publications. On the contrary, if any consideration shall be able to influence our conduct, it will be rather a desire of saying too little than too much on the favourable side of the question, lest an excess of praise be ascribed to undue partiality. That such have been our principles hitherto, our readers may easily convince themselves by referring to an account of a late musical publication of the proprietor's (vol. III. p. 120), where they will find, that while we did justice to its merits, we were not sparing in our strictures on its defects Having thus cleared our way, we shall proceed to our task.

Woelfl's Harmonic Budget, *composed, and dedicated by permission to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales*, by J. Woelfl. No. I. pr. 5s.

In announcing to our readers the first number of the present work, we should be wanting in justice to the publisher not to notice the very tasteful style of its typographical execution. Its titlepage is extremely elegant, such as might be expected from a *Repository of Arts*. A vignette represents Apollo listening with complacency to the performance of Psyche on an antiquely shaped piano-forte; she is accompanied by two Genii on the flute and violoncello. But the charms of music, even from his beloved, do not seem in the least to affect arch Cupid so as to induce him for a moment to desist from his old trade. He is even now levelling his darts at one of the fair subscribers. Whether this information will be an additional recommendation to the work, we are not presumptuous enough to decide. The penmanship of the title likewise is elegant and splendid, and the paper and type are of the best kind. Thus much of the exterior merit of the work. As to that of its contents, we have to observe, that it consists of six preludes and twelve walzes. The former, short as they are, claim our especial praise. In point of science, skilful arrangement, and originality of beautiful ideas, they may be ranked among the first compositions of this description. Had the author written nothing before or since, these alone would proclaim his harmonic genius. We stake our credit on this assertion. Their several keys are as follow:

No. 1. A major.
2. A b major.
3. E major.
4. A minor.
5. D minor.
6. E minor.

Among general excellence, it becomes a task of some difficulty to decide on comparative superiority; yet, in our opinion (an opinion for which we are far from arrogating dictatorial authority), Nos. 2, 3, and 5, are the finest of the six. In No. 3 particularly, we trace with pleasure the pupil of Mozart at every bar. The richness of chromatic chords in that, as well as the two other numbers, together with the easy volubility of the passages in which those chords are couched, bespeak the great master. No. 6, however, has also its peculiar merits; a well arranged bass, and, in the last line but one, a fine descent through half-notes in both the staves, entitle it to unqualified praise.

In regard to the walzes, which we have played with great satisfaction, their variety, in point of subjects and style, is highly striking. No less do we admire the easy flow of their melody, and the masterly basses which accompany many of them. The nature of this kind of movement is not so susceptible of profound science as preludes; but, even in that respect, nothing practicable has been omitted. Nos. 4, 8, and 12, are our favourites. In the first of those, the trio is really charming. Indeed, in his trios, Mr. W. appears particularly successful, as may be seen by a reference to Nos. 2, 3, 7, and 10. The trio of No. 3 is extremely elegant, its style being of the Vienna kind. The subject of No. 12 possesses much originality, and the unisono bars in the beginning of its second part produce a fine effect. All the walzes have a flute accompaniment, which, although not obligate, ought not to be omitted by those who have an opportunity of availing themselves of that instrument, or of a violin, as they will find their pleasure greatly heightened by introducing that additional part. We observe, throughout the piano-forte part, the first and second parts of every walz reprinted after their respective trios. This appears to us perfectly unnecessary, in as much as the two short words, "da capo," would have answered the same purpose, and produced a clear gain of four entire pages, which would have enabled the publisher to give to his subscribers an additional novelty of Mr. W.'s valuable pen.

CASTLE GORING, *a Rondo, dedicated to the Miss Shelleys, of Field-place, Sussex,* by J. Woelfl.—Pr. 3s.

The whole breadth of the title-page of this rondo is embellished with a handsome view of the façade of the Gothic turrets, &c. of Castle Goring. The subject of the rondo is distinguished by its elegant and highly original simplicity; the second part (*p.* 1) especially claims this merit. At page 2 we meet with a beautiful dolce; after which, and particularly in *pp.* 4 and 5, a variety of scientific and pleasing modulations are engrafted on the theme, until, by an easy and natural solution in triplets (*p.* 5), the author returns to his original subject, which he varies, in *p.* 6, under the more bustling form of semiquavers. But of the whole rondo, the very last six bars claim distinct mention.

The author seemed determined to leave the performer or auditor, as the Italians term it, *colla bocca dolce.* He once more gives a glimpse of his thema, but so skilfully interwoven in a most beautiful counterpoint, as almost to produce a regret at its shortness. These few bars must be played, or seen, to judge of their inimitable excellence.

"*Mary,*" *a favourite Air, in answer to the celebrated Ballad of* "*Henry,*" *sung by Mr. Braham, with unbounded applause, at the Nobilities' (?) Concerts. The Words by A. H. Esq. the Music composed, and respectfully inscribed to Mr. Braham,* by G. Lanza, jun. Pr. 3s.

Independent of the general merit of skilful arrangement in the accompaniment, this air recommends itself by the style of tender sensibility in which its melody is conceived, perhaps on account of some minor chords, even of too melancholy and hymn-like a nature, considering the import of the text. At the words "fly, fly," the song changes for a few bars to a more spirited strain. The termination at the word "together" is pleasing and neatly varied. We likewise approve of the little ornaments which are here and there introduced with much taste and judgment, and of their being, by means of smaller type, kept distinct from the bare melody; so that the air may be executed by a plain singer, while greater vocal proficients are enabled to avail themselves of those occasional embellishments. This, as well as the following publication, possesses also the merit of elegant typographical execution; title, type, and paper do honour to the publishers, Messrs. Button and Whitaker.

"*Lubin and Mary,*" *the Sequel to the celebrated Ballads of* "*Henry*" *and* "*Mary,*" *a favourite Duet, sung by Mrs. Billington and Mr. Braham, with unbounded applause, at the Nobilities' (?) Concerts. The Words by A. H. Esq. the Music composed* by Gesualdo Lanza. Pr. 4s.

To this duet we do not hesitate to give a decided preference over the preceding work of our author. Although in one or two places it is liable to the observation already made, of a psalm-like minor conclusion, it is upon the whole set in a more cheerful style. The accompaniments are very full and appropriate, the voice is judiciously relieved by occasional interlocutory bars from the instrument, and the symphonies, especially at the beginning, are highly elegant. In point of subject, there is nothing far-fetched; it is plain and pleasing. The minor duet (*p.* 4) is delicately plaintive; and the responsive, or rather canon-like, passages in that page, where the same notes act in one part as melody, while in the other they perform the office of accompaniment, are infinitely creditable to Mr. L.'s science and taste. A similar and equally meritorious passage occurs, *p.* 6, at the words "And while we Heaven's decrees;" and another, *p.* 6, at "Through life," claims the same distinction. In the last line of the latter page, we have to applaud the manner in which the first voice is made to descend by half notes, while the second ascends in the scale, as also the fine solution into E by means of the minor chord. The termination from the words "To thee my

heart," is full of spirit. We ought not to omit observing, that Mr. Lanza is one of the few enlightened composers that have begun to note their pieces with the length of the pendulum required for their precise time, and to express our anxious wish, that all his colleagues may soon follow his laudable example; the more so since by the invention of Mr. Ackermann's balance pendulum, this practice is no longer subject to the least difficulty.

A new Duet for the Harp and Piano-Forte or two Harps, composed, and dedicated to Miss Becket, by Thos. Powell. Pr. 5s.

Mr. Powell, we trust, will accept our apology for not noticing sooner his excellent duet, which has been some time in our hands, when we inform him of the cause of the delay. To do him every justice in our power, we waited for an opportunity to hear it performed by two good harp-players. This wish of ours has lately been satisfied by the kindness of the two accomplished Miss Sharpes, of Rathbone-place, the one about ten years of age, and the other an infant musical prodigy, incapable of compassing even her diminutive instrument without occasionally raising herself on her toes. But the skilful execution of both the sisters seemed to bely their age, although this duet is none of the easiest. The allegro contains many quick passages; its fine responses require the greatest attention and a strict observance of time, and some of its chromatic chords a ready use of the pedals. The subject of the andantino is a Scotch ballad, upon which Mr. P. has succeeded in engrafting several interesting additional ideas: still, we are confident he could have given us something superior if he had trusted to his own invention. The theme of the rondo likewise is not original, although the arrangement of its accompaniment is in some places new to us, and the superstructure of the various passages, minor and major, exhibits both the author's science and versatility of thought. From this and a former specimen of harp composition, we trust that Mr. P. will not desert this walk. The quantum of good harp-music is by no means commensurate with its request, and we are sure our author is well qualified to remedy the evil complained of.

"*The Triple Courtship,*" *a popular Cantata, sung with the greatest applause at Vauxhall Gardens, by Miss Feron, composed and compiled* by Mr. W. T. Parke. Pr. 1s. 6d.

Both the words and the music of this comic cantata possess a degree of humour which accounts for its very favourable reception at Vauxhall Gardens. The three lovers are, a warrior fierce, a Quaker meek, and an Italian opera singer. Their amorous overtures, and the damsel's replies, are given under a variety of musical forms: we have two or three allegrettos, as many recitativos, a march *pomposo*, an andante, and even an adagio. What more can one desire for eighteen pence! The lady, however,* it seems, is not to be *moved* by any variety of *movements;* the soldier's attack is of too point-blank a nature; the Quaker is sent to Coventry, because the spirit doth not move her for him; and the poor Italian is rejected, because he is no Briton. With all this nicety, the lady is left spinster by the cruelty

of the poet, and will, as is but too often the case, die an old maid in all probability. In the arrangement of the Quaker's recitativo, there is much musical humour. But the Italian air, whencesoever taken, and murdered as it is in text and notes, still remains the best of the whole piece. With that nation the poet has dealt rather severely; at least *we* have too good an opinion of the taste and candour of the sensible class of our countrymen, to suppose that any but the lowest vulgar can delight to hear a people ridiculed for their attainments in an art or science in which they surpass every other nation of the civilized world, unless it be on the same ground as the fox in the fable despised the grapes. To the Italians we originally owe the regeneration of good and solid harmony; their vocal performers still stand unrivalled; and this country, at all events, has never had to boast of a good singer, whose taste had not been formed, be it at first or second hand, by Italian masters, or by instructions from the Italian school. But to return from our text to the music of this song, we shall conclude by stating, that it terminates with an allegretto air, enriched by some bravura passages, well calculated to display the rising talent of the amiable Miss Feron.

" *Be a good Boy, and take care of yourself,*" *a favourite comic Song, sung with the most unbounded applause at the Theatre Royal, Covent-Garden, by Mr. Webb.* Composed by J. Whitaker. Pr. 1s. 6d.

The humorous words of this Irish song are delivered in as humorous a strain of quavers in $\frac{6}{8}$ time. The melody in D major is spirited and pleasing, the harmony correct, and the turn to the allied key of B minor adds greatly to the comic effect of the text belonging to it. The song ends with an important *refrain*, which to the bard might appear very humorous, but which deserves no other appellation than that of childish nonsense. What delight, what import, except perhaps that of implied obscenity, can there be in the words (if words they can be called), " With your toor le lol, loor le lol, toor le lol, loor le lol." The practice of terminating comic songs with such like unmeaning sounds may be forgiven to a Grub-street rhymer, a hawker of halfpenny street ballads, or an old nurse rocking the cradle; but they ought certainly to be proscribed from our stage, and above all from a theatre royal; although, we lament to say, it is almost daily our dramatic managers treat us with specimens like the following:

1. Rum di diddle dy, &c.
2. With a twick twack, &c.
3. Chick chawk, cherry chawk, &c.
4. Sing tire lire, tire lire.
5. With a fal le ral lal le ral.
6. Heigho no ni no, heigho nonins.
7. With his noodle doodle wack di doodle.

(Seven are enough.)

How pretty! how beautifully sublime! how sweetly enchanting! how conducive to the formation of good taste!!!

" *Little Winny Wilkins,*" *a favourite Song, sung with unbounded applause at the Theatres Royal, Covent-Garden and Haymarket, by Mrs. Liston, composed, with an Accompaniment for the Flute and Harp,*

or Piano-Forte, by Mr. Whitaker. Pr. 1s. 6d.

Here we must beg leave to join in the unbounded applause bestowed upon this effort of Mr. W.'s pen. If our judgment is correct, it is at least equal in merit to any vocal piece of our musical catalogue for this month. The symphony, a prototype of the theme, is highly elegant, and supported by a rich accompaniment. The subject of the song itself is conspicuous for its delicate neatness, and an ingenuous gaiety pervades the whole composition from beginning to end. In page 3, we are pleased with the turn the author takes in the key of F, and the few succeeding unisono bars act as a fine relief to the antecedent and subsequent harpeggios. Again, the expression assigned to the words, "Blushing Winny, blue-eyed Winny," is so playful, so natural, as to merit unqualified commendation. The same praise is due to the concluding words, "Oh look at Winny Wilkins!" Short as this song is, it is distinguished by its variety of ideas; the arrangement of the accompaniment shews much taste and judgment, and the whole, we are sure, will not fail to please every lover of good vocal music.

FRENCH LEGION OF HONOUR.

We doubt not that many of our readers will peruse, with some interest, the following documents, which shew the forms attending the appointment of members of the Legion of Honour, and the truly curious oaths which they are required to take on the occasion.

The originals of these papers (which may be seen at the publisher's) were found on the person of the French officer to whom they are addressed, and who was killed in an attack on the town of Carvalhos, in the north of Portugal. They were brought to England by an officer in the British service, commanding a division of the Portuguese legion*.

The first of these pieces, a letter, in the hand-writing of the Prince of Neuchatel, is as follows:

Erfort, Oct. 3, 1810.

To the Sr. Courvoisier, Brigadier in the 1st. regt. of Hussars.

I inform you, sir, that the emperor has appointed you a member of the Legion of Honour. You are authorized to wear the ribbon of the order in the interim, till you receive the official advice of your nomination from the grand chancellor.

THE PRINCE OF NEUCHATEL,
Vice-constable, Major-general.

The next is a printed circular letter, with the date and names filled up in writing.

1st Div.

LEGION OF HONOUR.

No. 22.307. Paris, 8th October, 1808.

THE GRAND CHANCELLOR,

To Monsieur Courvoisier, Member of the Legion of Honour, Brigadier in the 1st regiment of Hussars.

The emperor and king, in

* The order itself he presented to the patriotic Bishop of Oporto, whose portrait we have given in a print in our last Supplementary Number, completing vol. III. of the *Repository*.

full council, has appointed you a member of the Legion of Honour.

I hasten and am extremely happy, sir, to announce to you this testimony of the kindness of his imperial and royal majesty, and of the gratitude of the nation.

G. C. the Ct. DE LACEPEDE.

P. S. I invite you to take, before the nearest court or tribunal, the oaths prescribed by the law; or to send me that, the form of which is inclosed, signed by yourself*.

This form of the oath required to be taken, appears to us such a singular piece of inconsistency, that we shall give it in the original language, lest we should be suspected of misrepresentation or error in our English translation.

No. 22,307.

Grande-Chancellerie de la Légion d'Honneur.

FORMULE DU SERMENT.

Je jure, sur mon honneur, de me dévouer au service de l'empire et à la conservation de son territoire dans son integrité; à la defense de l'empereur, des loix de la republique, et des propriétés qu'elles ont consacrées; de combattre, par tous les moyens que la justice, la raison, et les loix autorisent, toute enterprise tendante à rétablir le régime féodal; enfin, de concourir de tout mon pouvoir au maintien de la liberté et de l'égalité, bases premieres de nos constitutions.

Grand-Chancery of the Legion of Honour.

FORM OF THE OATH.

I swear, upon my honour, to devote myself to the service of the empire and the preservation of its integrity; to the defence of the emperor, the laws of the republic (!), and the properties which they have sanctioned; to oppose, by all the means which are authorized by justice, reason, and the laws, every enterprize tending to restore the feudal system (!!); lastly, to contribute with all my power to the maintenance of liberty and equality (!!!), the main pillars of our constitutions.

We shall not insult the understandings of our readers by pointing out the absurdities of this extraordinary instrument; but we should be glad to know whether the captive British seamen, who, as we were lately told in the public papers, were rewarded with the insignia of the Legion of Honour for their intrepid exertions in extinguishing a conflagration, will be expected to take this oath; or whether the great Napoleon, whose dispensations are as efficacious as those of ten thousand popes, will relieve them from this rather awkward part of the ceremony. Without some accommodation of this kind, we strongly suspect that some of the clauses would stick in the throats of our blunt and uncourtly tars.

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* It would appear that Mons. Courvoisier was so fully occupied by the English, Portuguese, and Spaniards, that he had not time to sign and return this form of the oath, as required by the grand chancellor, otherwise it would not have been found in his possession.

FASHIONS FOR LADIES.

PLATE 11.—PROMENADE OR SEA-BEACH COSTUME.

A cambric or Indian muslin frock, with long sleeves, Spanish cuffs, and high front and collar, trimmed with double plaitings of French net. An Arabian vest, or tunic coat, of apple-green crape, trimmed round the bottom with two rows of violet floss binding, and tied down the front, at regular distances, with bows and ends of violet-coloured ribbon. Woodland bonnet of straw, or primrose chip, ornamented with violet-coloured ribbon. Slippers of green kid. Parasol of green Chinese silk, with deep awning. Gloves of primrose kid.

PLATE 12.—MORNING DRESS.

A WHITE robe of French cambric or jaconot muslin, buttoned in front from the throat to the feet; German cape, and antique cuffs edged with vandyke lace. A plain muslin short pelisse, trimmed with the same. Cottage cap of lace, decorated on one side with a French bow and ends of violet-coloured ribbon, and tied across the crown and under the chin with a silk handkerchief of a lemon colour. Hair in dishevelled curls. Lemon-coloured kid slippers and gloves.

CHILD'S DRESS.

A Highland jacket and trowsers, with cambric plaited tucker; slippers of purple or black kid.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Whatever difference of opinion the laws for the regulation of dress, which I have endeavoured to systematize, may have occasioned, I hope there will be none on the following negative observations.

First, I would condemn every thing in female attire which bears any resemblance to the dress of men, particularly to that of military men. However ambitious of conquest the fair may be, they cannot expect to attain their object by inspiring beholders with terror. Modesty and loveliness are their legitimate weapons, retreat and ambuscade their chief military manœuvres. Instead, therefore, of imitating the masculine character, the only anxiety of the ladies ought to be, to chuse those forms and colours in dress which assimilate with the sentiment of loveliness, and which will add to their native softness and attractive grace.

I know there is a race of Amazons in the present age, the Lady Diana Spankers of the present day, to whom all this would appear the height of absurdity. To rival, not to captivate men, is the aim of these heroines; but they will, I am sure, never find admirers or imitators amongst those who are distinguished for sensibility or intelligence.

To come to particulars, I would include in this censure, besides those Britannia bonnets and helmet caps which the citizens' wives and daughters are so fond of, all the lacing, buttoning, and trimming, which are frequently introduced about the shoulders and bosoms of the most fashionable dresses, and which have not their origin in the military costume of any age or country. Every thing of this kind I would set down under the general head of bad taste.

Spencers of all kinds, which have been long occasionally, and sometimes generally worn, are likewise decidedly bad. This does not arise

WALKING DRESS.

No. 20, of ACKERMANN'S REPOSITORY of ARTS, &c Pub. Aug. 1, 1810, at 101, Strand, LONDON.

from their analogy to any thing repugnant, but from their not having any analogy at all. They have under their best modifications the character of incompleteness, and the abrupt termination at the waist is offensive in the extreme. This fashion was first introduced by daring folly and bold caprice; long custom has rendered it habitual, but nothing can ever reconcile it to the principles of taste.

Arbiter Elegantiarum.

FOURTEENTH LETTER FROM A YOUNG LADY IN THE GAY WORLD, TO HER SISTER IN THE COUNTRY.

Oh dear! what to do I know not. Here I am, surrounded with packing-cases, bills, and billets-doux; and, to crown my perplexities, a long paradoxical epistle from you. In one part I meet stupid sermonizing sentences, in another a request *for the newest pattern of a pelisse.* This provokes me to exclaim, How often, alas! we find at variance those requisite concomitants, preaching and practice! But I pass over these moral incongruities for the present, having just now engagements more important, though equally unconnected and inconsistent with each other. One moment I find myself in the act of putting off my milliner's bill till the next half-year's allowance arrives; then I am to be heard vociferating warnings to my maid, not to tumble my new mantle in packing, or crush the bunch of laurel on my *Spartan helmet.* The next moment I am seen flying to my dressing-closet, locking the door, and before commencing my labours in your service, I pen an adroit reply to an empassioned farewell note of my new and noble lover. I just hint, that I shall greatly enjoy the picturesque beauties, and doubtless experience benefit from the salubrious air, of the *lovely island:* so that, you will observe, should he be inclined to follow me, he will not be at a loss what course to steer. This is my way, Constance, never to pass the limits of a simple hint with my lovers; for if they cannot take that, they must be stupid fellows, and unworthy of any thing else. My heart and my hand are too mighty a gift for such.

How foolish you were to turn pale at the approach of your truant swain! how impolitic to pardon him so soon! This tender flexibility of your's will but add fuel to his vanity, and act as an encouragement to future deviations. Men are encroachers by nature, and she who would manage them to her will, must keep a tight rein. Depend on it, Mr. Cupid has plenty of rods in pickle for such as do not support his dignity.

But a truce to love and folly! Let me hasten to inform you, that to-morrow we take our leave of this now deserted metropolis, which, in true worldly wisdom, we quit without regret, since it can no longer minister to our pleasures. We are destined for the Isle of Wight, where I should soon become preciously stupid, were it not that an infinite number of our London friends are refreshing themselves in that quarter. I have, of course, several new articles of adornment

appropriate for the occasion, some of which I shall transcribe for your benefit; which, with a few general remarks, must conclude this epistle. The long pelisse is now exploded in fashionable wardrobes, or is only worn by a few second-rates, or as a wrap for the open carriage. The Arabian tunic-coat, the canonical scarf, Persian spencer, and French pelerine, composed of coloured or white sarsnets, or of muslin, lined with white or coloured silks, and trimmed with Chinese binding, Persian fringe, or thread lace, alternately decorate the females of fashionable distinction. The Arabian tunic is little more than a short pelisse; it is worn with a high round gown of muslin or cambric, ornamented at the feet with needle-work, or trimmed with thread lace. It is formed with a round Roman cape, constructed so as to exhibit the dress below the termination of the throat; and is confined, in front of the figure, with cords and tassels, corresponding with the shades of the sarsnet of which it is composed. The Persian spencer is the most commendable article of its kind ever produced, insomuch, that I have overcome my accustomed repugnance to that demi-coat, and carry with me to the island one formed of bright primrose sarsnet, trimmed with Spanish gimp. The construction of it will not admit of a comprehensive description, yet it boasts a very sensible degree of utility. The collar and waist are entire, the seams and edges finished with the gimp abovementioned, and the sleeves large, with gothic cuffs. It buttons in front, or when the weather presses an uncongenial degree of heat, it is thrown open, and confined from the back with a silver clasp united to a ribbon the colour of the spencer, or with a correspondent cord and tassel. It is perhaps as well to remind some of our *methodizing friends*, that this article, as well as the Arabian tunic, demands a correct neatness in the robe with which it is worn, as well as a delicate and chaste attention to the decoration of the foot and leg. I have heard some ladies observe, that a long wrap pelisse is an excellent *cover-slut*. Heaven preserve in a room from me these exterior constellations! I would rather contemplate the chaste planet that shines in native purity, independent of all borrowed glitter to cover her defects.

There is not much novelty in the decoration for the head since I last addressed you, the installation cap, Spartan helmet, and Arabian turban, being the only new articles in this line. Small gipseys of chip, the slouch, or shepherdess's hat of variegated straw, the Scotch bonnet of coloured silk, with a few lingering cottage pokes, are, however, not considered anti-fashionable. In the gardens, or on the evening parade, we lay these in some degree aside for the large convent veil, which is thrown over the hair or lace cap, extending entirely over the bust. In full dress (which at this season is but partially required), the hair is brought in tight braids from behind, or in cable cords towards one side, and disposed in full curls in front of the forehead, divided occasionally with gems, pearl, or clusters of flowers. The robes in this style of costume are generally of coloured crape, net, leno, sarsnet, or muslin; some

with demi-trains, some a walking length. The short sleeve and tunic front, with the antique waist brought in a raised point in the center of the bosom, are both becoming and select; yet the simple French frock, laced behind and bi-assed on the bosom, is considered not inelegant. The Persian jacket and petticoat are added to the military gown and French wrap, which constitute the morning dress; but do not tell this to your *too abundantly lovely cousin*, for she will look like a Dutch market-woman in such a habit, which can only be worn with advantage by the slender and graceful. There will not be much occasion for jewellery for these two months to come, except at the *déjeuné* or marine dinners: yet Mary has a beautiful new set of amethysts, and my uncle has presented me with an equally splendid suit of pale topaz: they comprise necklace, ear-rings, a set of three broaches, bracelets, and head ornaments, set in form of the auricula. The union clasp is giving way to those of coloured gems, or sashes tied behind, and forming a finish to the spencer or high gown. The waist is too frequently seen of an *undue*, as well as an unseemly length; but *we* are determined to keep a correct and becoming medium in this particular. Small French tippets, fancifully pointed, and composed of lace, or satin trimmed with lace, are the most becoming and fashionable shades for the back and shoulders in full dress. The most select colours are shades of straw, lemon, and celestial blue; the most general, various shades of green, pink, and purple. Good bye, good sister! not a word more till I reach our rural destination, when I expect to be soon so weary of silent scenes and sombre *sea views*, that I shall be glad of an opportunity to prose a little *in your own style*, by way of venting my vexation, and exciting your compassion and consolation.

Ever your's affectionately,

BELINDA.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

SURRY THEATRE.

THE principal novelty which this theatre has presented since our last report, is the burletta of "The Three and the Deuce." Our readers are sufficiently acquainted with the fable of this popular piece not to require additional illustration at our hands. The whole hinges upon the confusion and mistakes created by the similarity of features of three twin brothers (if we may be allowed the expression on this side St. George's Channel), Messrs. Pertinax Single, Peregrine Single, and Percival Single; the first a grave, sedate young man, the second a fashionable fop, and the third an unfortunate idiot, every one of them performed by Mr. Elliston. Such a subject, it may easily be imagined, affords ample scope for a display of the versatility of that great actor's dramatic talents, which, in this instance, he exercises to such advantage, that the greatest judges differ in their opinion in which of the three characters he is most to be commended, although, upon the whole, the mass of the audience

seem most delighted with the representation of the idiot. Independent of his just conception of the characters and the excellence of his performance, the admiration of the audience is greatly enhanced by mechanical celerity in the alternate change of parts. In an instant of time, which seems scarcely sufficient to transform the features of his countenance, he enters at one door, and steps out of another, not only with a different face, but even differently attired, particularly in the *finale*, when he sings, in almost *instant succession*, three different stanzas, in different rooms, each time differently dressed. In Mr. Decamp, this theatre has made a valuable acquisition; his performance of Humphrey Grizzle, in the same piece, is full of spirit and comic humour, and greatly supports Mr. Elliston's exertions in the characters of the three Singles: his "Postman" is one of the best comic songs we are acquainted with. We have often admired this gentleman in his French characters, in which he has not his equal; a superiority he owes to his comic vivacity, and his intimate knowledge of the language and manners of our political antagonists. We could wish to see him occasionally in that walk at the Surry Theatre. At present, the part of the French valet is in the hands of Mr. Cooke, whose Renard, to do him justice, would not disgrace our best winter theatres. Miss Booth likewise deserves honourable mention, although the part of Sophia is but trifling, and not to be compared with that of Cherry, the innkeeper's daughter in the "Beaux' Stratagem," in which her performance is masterly. Before we dismiss the article of Mr. Elliston's burlettas, we cannot help expressing our wish that blank verse might be substituted for the rhymes in which they are written. The stiffness and formality of the latter detract considerably, in our opinion, from the effect which comic pieces of that cast ought to produce, and surely no patent or act of parliament can dictate their adoption.

In regard to the other entertainments (serious and comic pantomimes, ballets, &c.), we have with pleasure observed the greatest degree of variety during the last month. The grand spectacle of "Tarempou," the highly interesting melo-drame of "Love's Perils," and the charming ballet of action, "the Fall of Phaeton," have repeatedly been exhibited in alternate succession. The classic arrangement of the latter piece, supported by the excellent dancing of the Giroux family and a strong corps de ballet, does great credit to the author, Mr. Giroux, sen.: the opening scene especially, exhibiting the council of gods and goddesses in Olympus, affords a majestic *coup d'œil;* but, in the conclusion of the piece, a greater adherence to the mythological story would have been desirable. Miss Taylor, as one of the three Graces, is grace and elegance itself; and it is to be regretted that the part assigned to her in this, as well as in other pieces, is much too subordinate for her abilities.

Of comic pantomimes, the harlequinade, "Which is which," of which we have given an account in our last, is occasionally still in course of performance. We omitted at that time to notice the Spa-

nish Bolero dance introduced by Miss Taylor, and with which the unbiassed part of the audience do not cease to be delighted; for the solitary few voices of disapprobation evidently proceed either from prejudiced enmity, sordid envy, or mercenary hirelings. Although the contest of the rival parties has begun gradually to subside, especially since the actions which have been commenced by the spirited manager against some of the leaders of *either* faction, still there is a remnant of "ill blood," which manifests itself at every appearance of either of the two heroines, and even of the manager himself; although, to do him justice, his conduct throughout the hostile fracas has been marked with the strictest forbearance and impartiality. We sincerely trust, for the good of this theatre, that the reconciliatory dinner, which we understand is in contemplation, will fully effect the purpose intended, and once more bring back harmony and good understanding among the votaries of Thalia and Terpsichore.

ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE.

Since our last month's report of the amusements at this theatre, no novelty has been produced in the department of serious pantomime. The "Blood-red Knight" remains still a standing dish, and continues to attract crowded audiences every evening; and the performers, both biped and quadruped, have, by constant repetition, grown so mellow and perfect in their respective parts, as to add greatly to the pleasure and astonishment they excited at their first *debût* in this grand spectacle. The elegant and spirited acting of Mrs. Astley deserves all the applause so liberally conferred on her; but we wish she would dispense with the horse-pistols, the introduction of which, in a piece cotemporary with the crusades, is certainly an anachronism.—In the comic department we have to notice a new pantomime, called "The Erroneous Fortune-tellers, or Harlequin's Judgment," which does great credit to the author, Mr. Astley, jun. It is not too much to assert, that it is the best piece of the kind that has appeared at this theatre this, and perhaps any former, season. All its numerous scenes are entirely new, and of ingenious tricks and changes there is such an endless variety as to keep the attention on the alert from beginning to end. Among those our limits will only admit of the mention of a few, such as the transformation of a butcher's block into a balloon to convey the clown on an aërial excursion; the beer-tumblers changed into chains to link together the tipplers; the aquatic aspersion conveyed to the faces of 'Squire Tantivy and farmer Giles, after washing their hands in the magic basons; their unexpected elevation into the air by means of the moving whalebones at the garden-gate; the separation of the sideboard and harlequin into two halves, the latter of which haunt as spectres the guilty clown, &c. &c. Among the performers Mrs. Parker as Columbine stands foremost. Her playful agility is accompanied with graceful precision; of the latter she gives a convincing proof in the fandango she dances with castanets. Mr. Bryson's two leaps are executed with neatness; and the drolleries

of Southby, the clown, keep the house in a continual roar. The horsemanship is as excellent as ever: little Master Davies bids fair to become the best equestrian performer in Europe. His leap over a rope while the two horses under him leap over a bar, astonishes, nay frightens, every beholder.

RETROSPECT OF POLITICS.

THE most important event which has recently taken place on the continent of Europe, is the annexation of Holland to the French empire. King Louis, finding that his efforts to save the Dutch from the oppression of his brother Napoleon were altogether fruitless, resolved to abdicate that throne on which he found it impossible for him to do any good. His act of abdication was dated the 1st of July, and was in favour of his sons, or (to speak more properly) the sons of the *Queen of Holland*. He also named the queen regent during the minority of his children.

On the 9th of July, the minister for foreign affairs presented a report to the French emperor respecting this act of abdication. In the beginning of it there are the following expressions: "Such an act, sire, *ought not* to have appeared without a previous concert with your majesty: it can have no force without your approbation. Ought your majesty to confirm the disposition taken by the King of Holland? The union of Belgium with France has destroyed the independence of Holland: her system has necessarily become the same as that of France. She is obliged to take part in all the maritime wars of France, as if she were one of her provinces."—The report proceeds to detail the advantages which the commerce of Holland would receive by being incorporated with the French empire. It will be observed by those who violently opposed the war with France in its commencement, that if Mr. Pitt, in 1793, thought that the union of Belgium with France would be destructive to the independence of Holland (with whom we were then in alliance), he saw that subject in a true point of view; and the French government, by now proclaiming it, as a necessary consequence of the union of Belgium with France, allows the justice of the principle upon which this country originally began the war in 1793.

In Spain, if the aspect of affairs has not improved, it cannot at least be considered more unpromising. Massena has been able to collect an army of between 60 and 80,000 men under the walls of Ciudad Rodrigo, probably hoping, that the formal siege of that town would induce Lord Wellington to give him battle with an army very inferior in numbers. His lordship, however, appears determined not to quit the strong position he has taken up in Portugal. We doubt not, that after the fall of Ciudad Rodrigo, Massena will commence his long-threatened attack on Portugal. It is said that every preparation has been made for re-embarking the British troops, in case the enemy should advance with a great superiority of force.

Great events appear to be on the eve of taking place in America. The

province of the Caraccas, in South America, utterly despairing of the cause of the mother country, has declared its independence, and sent deputies both to Great Britain and to the United States of America. We have not learned that this example has been followed by any of the other Spanish provinces; but from the spirit which animates the people of South America, we can never believe that they will consent to receive a sovereign from Bonaparte. Although their loyalty to their king, Ferdinand VII. is now unshaken, yet if that unfortunate prince were to be degraded by being adopted as the son of Bonaparte, we can have no doubt that South America would not consent to receive him as her sovereign.

The outrageous conduct which the French emperor has pursued with respect to the United States of North America, in inviting American ships into his harbours, and then confiscating them, appears to have now turned the hostile feelings of America exclusively against France. We can hardly perceive in what manner America will be able to injure France in war, but we conceive that a war with France would lead to a complete accommodation of the differences between this country and the United States; and in that point of view we should consider it as a most fortunate event. In the present state of the world, the commerce of America is of the greatest importance to this country; and, on the other hand, the protection of the British navy, and the war which this country wages against France, is the best, if not the only effectual defence for America. We therefore hope, that common interests will point out and cement an alliance which must be equally advantageous to both countries.

A considerable agitation of the public mind has lately taken place in Sweden. The sudden death of the crown prince has been supposed by the multitude to have been produced by poison. In consequence of this supposition, the populace of Stockholm rose in insurrection, and, amongst other enormities, put to death Count Fersen, one of the leading men of the kingdom, who was suspected of being concerned in it. The insurrection was suppressed by military force, but the ferment in the public mind still exists. The fate of Sweden will much depend upon what person is chosen as successor to the throne. In appears, from many hints in the *Moniteur*, that Bonaparte would wish to unite Sweden to Denmark. It is rumoured in letters from the Baltic, that the Swedish nation, afraid of this, have thrown themselves upon the protection of England and Russia. This report, however, cannot be traced to any authentic source.

Russia, in the mean time, presses on the Turkish war with vigour. The Turks have received a defeat, and the important fortress of Silistria has fallen to the Russian army. No change has been perceived of late in the policy of the Emperor Alexander, who appears wholly intent upon conquering provinces from Turkey, without troubling himself with the progress that Bonaparte is making in the west. It is easy to foresee that a time will come when he will rue this mistaken policy, and wish that he had fairly employed the energies of his great empire in supporting the independence of Europe.

Plate 10.—FASHIONABLE FURNITURE.

Our engraving of furniture this month represents two novel and elegant articles, suited for handsome, airy summer retreats, or any foreign climate, such as the East and West Indies, Gibraltar, &c.; saloons, and large apartments destined for grand entertainments. A suite of sofa and chair banquettes are articles of the first class for the mansions of the great and opulent. They may be made of mahogany, ornamented with brass, as represented in the plate; or in satin-wood, rose-wood, king's-wood, &c.; the seat French stuffed, and covered with morocco leather, satin, or silk; the back and ends of lattice or trellis-work, finished to correspond; or of silk cord, &c.; affording all possible air and coolness for warm seasons and crowded assemblies.

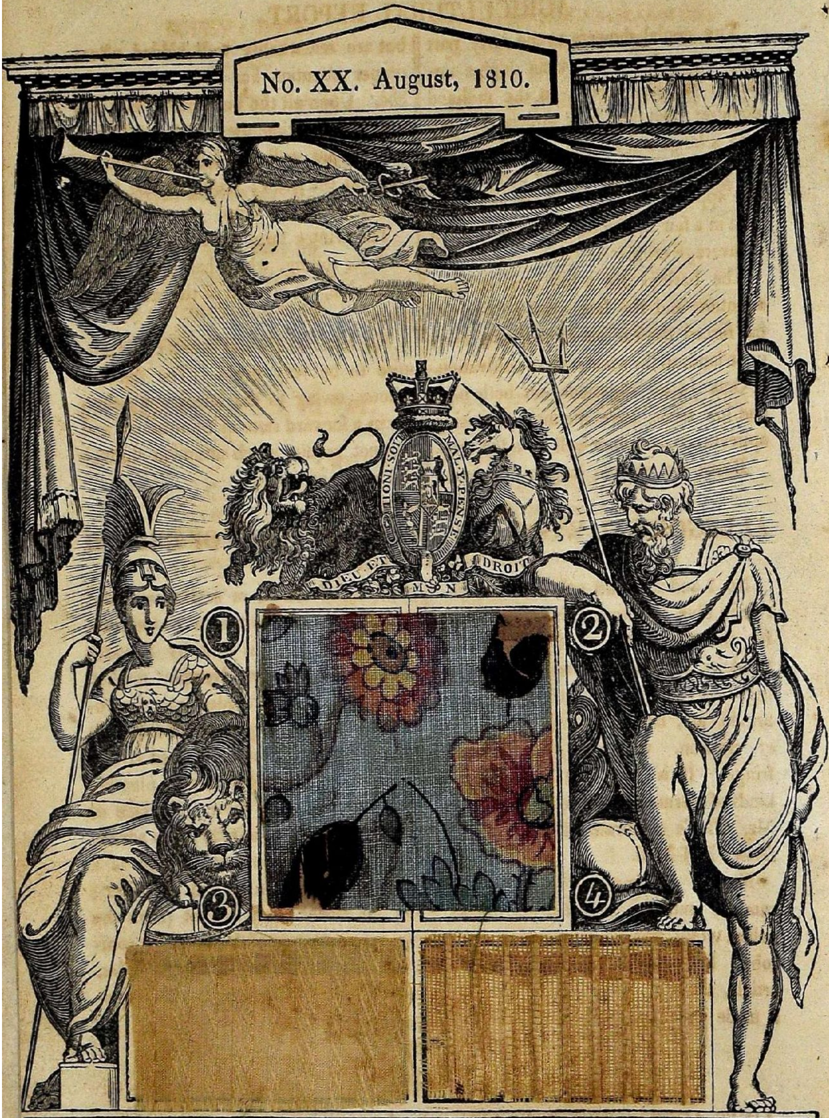
MEDICAL REPORT.

An account of the diseases which have occurred in the reporter's own practice from the 15th of June to the 15th of July, 1810.

Acute diseases.—Peripneumony, 3.... Fever, 4....Acute rheumatism, 3....Enteritis, 1....Inflammatory sore-throat, 2.... Measles, 4.... Small-pox, 2.... Chicken-pox, 1....Acute diseases of infants, 6.

Chronic diseases.—Pulmonary consumption, 4....Cough and dyspnœa, 22.... Asthma, 2....Pleurodyne, 4.... Chronic rheumatism, 16....Head-ache and vertigo, 15....Lumbago and sciatica, 3....Asthenia, 9....Palsy, 5....Dropsy, 6....Jaundice, 2....Dyspepsia, 3...Gastrodynia, 4.... Enterodynia, 3.....Scirrhous liver, 1.... Worms, 2...Scrofula, 1....Hypochondriasis, 2....Dysentery, 3....Diarrhœa, 4.... Cutaneous diseases, 4.... Female complaints, 9.

For some time past the weather has been temperate, though occasionally cold, with frequent showers; and storms of thunder, lightning, and hail, have visited us.—Rheumatic complaints, chiefly in the chronic form, have been troublesome, and much more frequent than is usual at this season of the year. Some severe and obstinate cases of pain in the head have required much careful attention. That species of head-ache which arises from indigestion, or is consequent on repletion, is easily removed by cathartics; but a deep-seated, intense pain in the head, confined to one portion of it, in general near the temples, though sometimes in the occiput, is very difficult to cure, and is frequently symptomatic of organic disease, which, obscure in its origin, is not suspected by the patient till a paralytic stroke, or sudden deprivation of the senses, have too unequivocally indicated the dangerous nature of the malady. We then hear that the patient had long been subject to partial head-aches, languor, occasional loss of memory, depression of mind, aversion for amusement, and incapacity for business: but these friendly warnings of nature were attributed to some change of the weather, an easterly wind, electric fluid in the atmosphere, or irregularity in living, and were consequently deemed too trifling to require medical assistance: or the patient might be amused with *nervous* medicines, till the nerves at last became insensible to these strongest of stimuli; when a few leeches, cupping, blisters, &c. applied in the first instance, might have effectually reduced the morbid action in the brain, and prevented those miserable consequences which the physician is called in to view with compassion, and pronounce to be past relief.



The Repository

Of Arts, Literature, Commerce, Manufactures, Fashions, and Politics.

Manufacturers, Factors, and Wholesale Dealers in Fancy Goods, that come within the scope of this Plan, are requested to send Patterns of such new Articles, as they come out; and if the requisites of Novelty, Fashion, and Elegance, are united, the quantity necessary for this Magazine will be ordered.

R. Ackermann, 101, *Strand, London.*

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

The genial showers in the early part of last month have in some degree impeded the hay harvest in the midland counties; but they have thrown the corn into a large and fruitful ear, giving the harvest the most promising and productive appearance. The wheat crop, except in a few instances, will be more than an average crop.

The barleys are a full crop in most counties, and the late growing weather has forced the ear out of the hose, even upon lands in the worst state of cultivation.

Oats, in all situations, on both high and low lands, have the most promising appearance, and shew well for a full crop.

Beans are not too long in the halm, but are remarkably well kidded where proper attention has been paid to the hoe. Upon all the bean lands, in a fair state of cultivation, they will be a full crop.

Peas are well podded, and not too large in the straw; they promise to be a very productive crop.

The winter tares have yielded much food for soiling, which has been almost invaluable, on account of the scarcity of grass.

The latter-maths and turnip crops promise to be very great. The summer fallows, owing to the late dry weather, are in a forward state of cultivation, and will not require much attention through the month of harvest.

ALLEGORICAL WOOD-CUT, WITH PATTERNS OF BRITISH MANUFACTURE.

No. 1 and 2. A fast-coloured deep cerulean blue furniture chintz, calculated for the decoration of drawing-rooms, boudoirs, and sleeping-rooms. The linings best contrasted with this fashionable article, are, bright yellow, rose colour, or crimson, with variegated Chinese fringe. It is sold, with various other kinds of permanent chintz furniture, at Mr. Allen's celebrated furniture warehouse, Pall-Mall.

No. 3. An imperial fancy striped cambric muslin, calculated for frocks, pelisse wraps, and every kind of morning robe. Lace may be introduced in this article, although we very frequently see it made up plain, with double plaited trimming of muslin or scallopped lace, simply forming a border at its terminations. This article is sold by Edwards and Co. Hay's-court, Newport-market.

No. 4. A raised corded leno, appropriate to the evening or dinner robe. It is frequently worn over coloured sarsnet or satin slips, and offers a very pleasing change for summer wear. No lace or needle-work can be introduced to advantage in this light article, except as a trimming round the bottom or bosom; and the under dress cannot (from the transparent texture of the leno) be composed of any article of an inferior order. It is also sold by Edwards and Co. Newport market.

Poetry.

LINES ADDRESSED TO A LADY.

Oh! speak no more such words as those
 That from thy lips so lately fell,
Thy lip which emulates the rose,
 And where delight appears to dwell!
Such bitter tones, such tones of scorn,
 Thy lip till now ne'er breath'd to me;
As envious clouds that shade the morn,
 Those accents seem'd to darken thee.

For I was wont on thee to gaze
 With eyes that all perfection found;
Thy voice my silent soul would praise,
 Mild and melodious was each sound.
Deceiving maid! now all is fled
 That render'd ev'ry charm so dear;
I sigh o'er bright perfections dead,
 While mem'ry sheds a burning tear!

J. M. L.

SOPHY's LOCK.

From fair Sophia's brow of snow
A glossy curlet stray'd,
And on her damask cheek below
In wanton ringlets play'd;

And now around her ruby lip
The sportive truant flew,
As bees delighted there to sip
The nectar's balmy dew;

And now her lovely neck,—so fair,
He dared in frolic mood
To kiss,—unhallow'd curl, forbear!
And stay thy wandering rude!

For see severe, th'offended fair
Her forceps takes to sever
Thee, wicked wanton, from her care
For ever and for ever.

But mercy, gentle mercy finds
Persuasive words to win her:
She calmly takes, but firmly binds
On reason's seat—the sinner. R. W.

EPITAPH OF PRINCE HENRY, BROTHER OF FREDERIC THE GREAT, OF PRUSSIA.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

Cast by birth into the vortex of that delusive vapour,
which the multitude denominate glory and grandeur,
but of the nothingness of which the wise are fully sensible;
subject to all the ills that are the common portion of mortals;
tormented by the passions of others,
and agitated by his own;
frequently exposed to calumny;
not secure against injustice;
often overwhelmed with sorrow by the loss of beloved relatives
and friends of tried fidelity;
but likewise receiving manifold consolations from the hand of friendship;
happy in silent converse with himself;
still happier
when opportunities occurred to serve his country,
or to succour afflicted humanity:
such is the epitome of the life of
Frederic Henry Lewis,
son of Frederic William, King of Prussia,
and Sophia Dorothea, daughter of George the First,
King of Great Britain.

Wanderer!
Recollect, that perfection dwells not here below.
If it was not granted to me to be the best of men,
I could not, at least, be numbered with the wicked.
He who reposes in the bosom of eternity
is no longer affected by praise or censure:
but the man who has performed his duties
departs from this world with joyful hope,
and that hope was mine!

Born the 18th January, 1726.
Died the 3d August, 1802.

This epitaph Prince Henry composed and wrote with his own hand in January 1801. The sword with which he had so often led the Prussian army to victory, was by his especial desire carried to Charlottenburg, and delivered to the king, by his aid-de-camp, Captain Count de la Roche-Aymon. The king received this bequest with emotion, and promoted the bearer, the Count de la Roche-Aymon, whom the deceased prince had honoured with his particular confidence, to the rank of major.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS.

BANKRUPTS.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.

ABBOT T. Market Deeping, Lincoln, innholder (Lambert and Sons, Hatton Garden

Abell F. Ingram court, Fenchurch street, merchant (Pearce, Paternoster row

Aldridge C. Aldersgate street, flatter (Silver, Aldersgate street

Aldridge R. Nashworth, Glocester, clothier (Swann, New Basinghall street

Armstrong F. Salisbury street, Strand, wine-merchant (Wasbrough, Warnford court, Throgmorton street

Ashton T. Portsea, linen-draper (Wiltshire and Bolton, Broad street

Bachelor J. and J. Petrie, Larkhall place, Surry, carpenters (Price, Clifford's Inn

Balls J. Bury, carrier (Pickering, Staple's Inn

Barns W. sen. Rochford, Essex, barge-master (Maugnall, Warwick square

Bartlett J. Colyton, Devon, bag-maker (Jenkins, James, and Abbott, New Inn

Beck A. Oxford street, jeweller (Hunt, Surry street, Strand

Benjamin B. late of Chatham, but now in the King's Bench, glass and china-man (Howard and Abrahams, Jewry street

Blakey T. and J. Liverpool, merchants, (Windle, John street, Bedford row

Blandy E. Lyncombe and Widcombe, Somerset, dealer (Frowd, Serle street, Lincoln's Inn

Bloore J. Ludgate hill, victualler (Bell and Brodrick, Bow lane, Cheapside

Bonser W. R. Newcomb, & J. Sisson, Cannon street, silk hat-manufacturers (Swann, New Basinghall street

Booth J. Northern, Chester, corn-factor, & J. Smith, Liverpool, corn-merchant (Windle, John street, Bedford row

Bowler G. Houghton, Manchester, hat-manufacturer (Willis, Fairthorne, and Clarke, Warnford court

Bowles W. T. Ogden, and G. Wyndham, New Sarum, Wilts, bankers (Millett, Middle Temple lane

Bowles W. T. Ogden, and G. Wyndham, New Sarum, and J. Barrow, Shaftsbury, Dorset, bankers (Millett, Middle Temple lane

Brickwood J. sen. and jun. J. Rainier, W. Morgan, and J. Starkey, Lombard street, bankers (Parnther and Son, London street, Fenchurch street

Briggs L. London road, St. George's Fields, shoemaker, and Colham Green, Middlesex, soap-manufacturer (Pitches and Sampson, Swithin's lane

Brown R. jun. Battle bridge, painter and glazier (Hamilton, Covent garden

Bucknell W. Kirby street, Hatton garden, watch-manufacturer (Orchard, Hatton garden

Bull J. King's Langley, Herts, carpenter (Falcon, Temple

Burbidge W. Cannon street, umbrella-manufacturer (Chapman and Stevens, St. Mildred's court, Poultry

Butcher N. St. Martin's le Grand, victualler (Christie, Holborn court, Gray's Inn

Carr G. and J. Sheffield, grocers (Sykes and Knowles, New Inn

Chandler T. and T. Newsom, Norton Falgate, grocers (Williams, jun. Lord Mayor's Court Office, Royal Exchange

Coles W. Mincing lane, broker (Walton, Girdler's Hall, Basinghall street

Cotterell E. jun. Vine street, Liquorpond street, bacon-merchant (Hammond, Hatton garden

Crampton, W. Beckingham, Notts, horse-dealer (Warrand and Wood, Castle court, Budge row

Cranch N. Exeter, merchant (Abbott, Old Broad street

Critten J. Halesworth, Suffolk, plumber (Pugh, Bernard street, Russell square

Darwin H. Southampton, tailor (Dodd, Billiter square

Davies J. Risca, Monmouthshire, merchant (Williams, Red Lion square

Dawson T. Sherburn, York, shopkeeper (Edmunds, Lincoln's Inn

Deal J. T. Shaftsbury, Dorset, brewer (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane

Dollman S. and W. Banks, Poultry, hatters (Phillips, Howard street, Strand

Duckham T. Washfield, Devon, cattle-dealer (Sykes and Knowles, New Inn

Dyson S. Huddersfield, York, merchant (Battye, Chancery lane

Earnshaw T. Smithey Redge, Silkstone, York, corn-dealer (King, Castle street

Easton S. Dover, brandy-merchant (Cobb, Clement's Inn

Eastwood J. Liggett, York, calico-maker (Hurd, Temple

Eccles F. Crispin street, Spitalfields, draper (James, Dowgate Hill

Egerton E. Duval's lane, Middlesex, Turkey merchant (Millward, Stag lane, London

Ellis R. Earl street, Blackfriars, provision-broker (Bryant, Copthall court

Fanshaw J. Liverpool, dealer in earthenware (Baddeley, Serle street, Lincoln's Inn

Faulding W. Hull, grocer (Edmunds, Lincoln's Inn

Field W. North Green, Worship street, chip hat-manufacturer (Harding, Primrose street, Bishopsgate

Field W. Tunbridge, Wilts, innholder (Williams, Red Lion square

Forster W. Carburton street, Fitzroy sq. coach-maker (Langley, Plumtree street, Bloomsbury

Gaskell T. Bruton street, linen-draper (Collins and Walker, Spital square

Godwin T. Queen street, Cheapside, merchant (Hartly, New Bridge street

Haritz J. Limehouse, timber-merchant (Evitt and Rixon, Haydon square

Harris J. Portsea, dealer and chapman (Rivers, Garlick hill

Harris R. Oxford, shopkeeper (Moore, Bow lane, Cheapside

Harrison W. Charlotte street, Rathbone place, victualler (Cuppage and Rice, Jermyn street

Hart G. Woodbridge, Suffolk, brewer (Flexney, Chancery lane

Harvey W. Chiswell street, carrier (Devea and Hicks, Bartlett's buildings

Hippius J. Albion street, Blackfriars' road, merchant (Kearsey and Spurr, Bishopsgate street

Jameson J. Liverpool, ship-broker (Meddowcroft, Gray's Inn

Jarvis J. Bath, victualler (Highmore, Bush lane, Cannon street

Jones A. St. James's street, milliner (Denton and Barker, Gray's Inn

Jones D. Pontypool, Monmouthshire, liquor-merchant [Tarrant, Chancery lane

Jordan T. Bath, linen-draper [Shephard and Adlington, Bedford row

Jukes G. M. Gosport, banker [Boswell, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill

Jukes E. Gosport, merchant [Boswell, St. Michael's Alley

Jukes E. J. Langley, and G. M. Jukes, Gosport, bankers [Briggs, Essex street, Strand

Killick R. Southampton, upholsterer [Vizard and Hutchinson, New square, Lincoln's Inn

Knight W. and W. Bucknell, Kirby street, Hatton garden, watch-manufacturers [Orchard, Hatton garden

Legg R. late of Cornwell's Fields, St. George's in the East, dealer in coals, now a prisoner in Newgate [Reeks, Wellclose sq.

Lewis P. R. and J. Jackson, Strand, silk-mercers [Russen, Crown court, Aldersgate street

Lund C. L. Austin Friars, insurance-broker [Harrison, Crown court, Threadneedle street

Mageuis D. late of Clifford's Inn Passage, but now in the gaol of Ludgate, victualler [Brown, Pudding lane

Maltby R. Mortimer street, money-scrivener (Humphries, Clement's Inn

Marshall B. Bedminster Down, Somerset, victualler [Shephard and Adlington, Bedford row

M'Donald J. Woolwich, victualler [Pearson, Temple

Melton W. Manchester, victualler [Hurd, Temple

Mingay S. and T. and P. Nott, Smithfield, bankers [Barrows and Vincent, Basinghall street

Mozeley M. L. Liverpool, merchant [Ellis, Chancery lane

Nicholls R. Norwich, woollen-draper [Windus, Son, and Holtaway, Chancery lane

Normington J. St. Martin's le Grand, cotton and silk trimming manufacturer [Field, Church Passage, Aldermanbury

Norton A. Printer street, Blackfriars, dealer [Reilly, Stafford row, Pimlico

Pearson W. Chiswell street, paper-hanger (Prior, Copthall court

Pearson P. Caunton Common, Notts, innholder [Warrand and Wood, Castle court, Budge row

Penny T. and H. Mayo, Ball Alley, Lombard street, merchants [Barrow, Threadneedle street

Perkins J. Queen street, Cheapside, stationer [Russell, Lant street, Southwark

Peters J. Portsmouth, merchant [Annesley and Bennett, Angel court, Throgmorton street

Phillips D. Bristol, haberdasher [Whitcombe and King, Serjeant's Inn, Fleet street

Pickman R. Dock Head, Surry, china and glass-man [Naylor's, Great Newport street

Pickslay W. Exeter, linen-draper [Collett, Chancery lane

Revell G. Poplar, bricklayer and builder [Evitt and Rixon, Haydon square

Roberts J. Sheffield, razor-manufacturer [Brigg, Hatton garden

Robinson W. King's Newton, Derby, farrier [Greaves, Derby

Robinson S. Saffron Walden, Essex, carpenter [Dawson and Wrattislaw, Warwick street, Golden square

Rome D. Liverpool, cabinet-maker [Windle, John street, Bedford row

Russel J. Norris street, Haymarket, poulterer [Pike, Air street, Piccadilly

Sandon R. Deptford, wine merchant [Charsley, Mark lane

Saunders T. Borough Market, Southwark, builder [Sweet and Stokes, Temple

Sharples L. and W. Walton le Dale, Lancaster, cotton-manufacturers [Blakelock and Makinson, Temple

Sheldon R. H. Nevill's court, Fetter lane, jeweller [Dawson and Wrattislaw, Warwick street, Golden square

Sibbald R. Lower East Smithfield, slop seller [Berkett, Bond court, Walbrook

Skirwin J. James street, Westminster, baker [Treame, Great Queen street

Slow G. Manchester, dealer [Hurd, Inner Temple

Smith E. Dalton, Lancaster, corn-dealer [Windle, John street, Bedford row

Stanbury J. W. and R. Plymouth Dock, salesman [Williams, Austin Friars

Stocks S. Liley Clough, York, clothier [Crosley, Holborn court, Gray's Inn

Stroud B. Poole, linen-draper [Jenkins, James, and Abbott, New Inn

Turner J. Swaffling, Suffolk, merchant [Windus, Son, and Holtaway, Chancery lane

Tutin R. Chandos street, Covent garden, cheesemonger [Clayton, Scott, and Blamire, New Square, Lincoln's Inn

Villars C. Conduit street, milliner [Richardson, Fisher, and Lake, Bury street, St. James's

Vos, Hermanus, and J. C. Essers, New ct. Crutched Friars, merchants [Shawe, Le Blanc, and Shawe, Tudor street, Blackfriars

Walmsley J. Salford, Manchester, dealer in cotton twist (Ellis, Chancery lane

Warwick W. Red Lion street, Clerkenwell, jeweller [Atkinson, Castle street, Falcon-square

Watson C. C. Fenchurch street, wine-merchant [Druce, Billiter square

White H. Manchester, iron liquor-maker [Ellis, Chancery lane

White G. G. Islington, and Cuxton, Kent, coal-factor [Keersey and Spurr, Bishopsgate street Within

Wilcocks T. Exeter, tallow-chandler [Terrell, Exeter

Wilcocks J. and E. and A. Frazer, Exeter, bankers [Williams and Brooks, Lincoln's Inn

Woolcombe W. sen. and jun. Rotherhithe, ship-builders [Wilde, jun. Castle street, Falcon square

LONDON MARKETS.

Return of Wheat from July 2 to 7.

TOTAL, 18,920 quarters. — Average, 102s. 7¾d. per quarter, or 1s. 11¾d. per quarter higher than last return.

Return of Flour from July 7 to 13.

TOTAL, 18,388 sacks.—Average, 99s 7½d per sack, or 0s. 3d. higher than last return.

Average of England and Wales, July 14.

	s	d		s	d		s	d
Wheat	114	4	Barley	49	3	Beans	55	1
Rye -	63	5	Oats -	31	4	Pease	60	3

CORN, SEEDS, &c.

	s.	s.	s.		s.	s.	s.
Wheat, white per quarter	80	96	120	Tares, per bushel -	10	11	12
—— red - -	74	92	114	Turnip - -	25	30	35
—— foreign	70	90	110	Mustard, brown -	14	16	18
Barley, English	35	40	49	——— white	9	11	12
Malt - - -	60	70	80	Canary, per qr.	84	88	92
Oats, Feed -	24	26	30	Hempseed -	50	53	56
—— Friezland	25	29	33	Linseed - -	80	90	95
—— Poland	24	27	37	Clover, red, per cwt	54	70	85
—— Potatoe	30	35	39	——— white	40	68	74
—— Foreign	28	32	35	——— foreign, red	56	74	88
Beans, Pigeon	54	58	60	——— white	44	72	81
—— Horse -	44	50	54	Trefoil - -	—	—	—
Pease, Boiling	52	63	78	Carraway -	46	50	52
—— Grey -	46	48	50	Coriander -	24	28	32
Flour, per sack	100	—	—				
—— Seconds	90	95	—				
—— Scotch	88	94	—				

American Flour 60s a 66s (nominal) per barrel of 196lbs.
Rapeseed, per last - - - - - - £62 a 64, a 65.
Linseed Oil Cakes, per thousand £10 16s. a —

SUGAR, &c. per Cwt.

	s		s
Muscovade, fine	80	a	85
——— good	76	a	79
——— ordinary	72	a	75
East India, white	82	a	90
——— yellow	73	a	81
——— brown	73	a	81

MOLASSES 34s. 0d. a 00s. 0d.

REFINED SUGAR.

Double Loaves	154	a	162
Hambro' ditto	124	a	130
Powder ditto	122	a	128
Single ditto	118	a	124
Canary Lumps	114	a	120
Large ditto	110	a	112
Bastards, whole	70	a	74
——— faces	78	a	83
——— middles	72	a	76
——— tips -	68	a	70

GINGER.

Jamaica, white	80	a	140
Barbadoes, ditto	80	a	85
——— black	84	a	—

RICE, *Bonded.*

Carolina -	26	a	30
Brazil - -	25	a	26

COFFEE, *Bonded.*

	s	d		s	d
Dominica, Surinam, &c.					
Fine -	105	0	a	115	0
Good	98	0	a	101	0
Ordinary	85	0	a	97	0
Triage	50	0	a	70	0
Jamaica.					
Fine -	105	0	a	115	0
Good	90	0	a	104	0
Ordinary	74	0	a	80	0
Triage	30	0	a	60	0
Mocha	300	0	a	600	0
Bourbon	105	0	a	120	0
St. Domingo	80	0	a	86	0
Java -	105	0	a	—	0
COCOA, *Bonded.*					
Trinidad and Carraccas	95	0	a	100	0
Plantation	75	0	a	83	0
SPICES and PEPPER, per lb.					
Nutmegs	24	0	a	30	0
Cloves	10	0	a	10	6
Cinnamon	10	6	a	11	6
Mace	46	0	a	50	0
Pepp. white	5	0	a	0	0
—— black	2	8	a	0	0
Pimento	2	0	a	0	0

Average price of Raw Sugar, exclusive of duty, 49s 9½d.

Sugars have been dull this month, and declined 2s. and 3s. per cwt. Coffee remains without any enquiry. Rice, flat and lower.

HOPS in the Borough.

BAGS	£	s		£	s	POCKETS,	£	s		£	s
Kent - -	4	4	a	6	0	Kent - -	5	0	a	7	0
Sussex - -	4	0	a	3	5	Sussex - -	4	10	a	5	15
Essex -	4	4	a	6	0	Farnham - -	6	0	a	10	0

CORN, &c. per Quarter.

	July	Wheat. s		s	Barley. s		s	Oats. s		s	Beans. s		s	Pease. s		s
Maidstone	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—
Lewes	14	112	a	120	—	a	—	30	a	34	—	a	—	—	a	—
Chesterfield	14	66	a	105	35	a	54	25	a	48	50	a	65	45	a	62
Ashborne	14	88	a	120	—	a	—	26	a	38	52	a	64	—	a	—
Lincoln	13	93	a	116	—	a	—	23	a	—	55	a	56	—	a	—
Canterbury	14	84	a	126	42	a	46	23	a	36	42	a	48	43	a	50
Lynn	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—
Gainsboro'	17	92	a	104	30	a	48	19	a	32	35	a	46	—	a	—
Louth	18	85	a	110	40	a	44	24	a	30	48	a	50	—	a	—
Sandwich	18	95	a	125	36	a	44	30	a	40	—	a	—	—	a	—
Newark	18	100	a	124	46	a	50	30	a	34	56	a	60	—	a	—
Uppingham	18	92	a	124	37	a	48	—	a	—	56	a	60	—	a	—
Newbury	19	100	a	132	36	a	48	28	a	34	54	a	60	55	a	60
Devizes	19	100	a	129	38	a	52	30	a	38	56	a	65	—	a	—
Reading		100	a	134	42	a	48	28	a	33	55	a	60	53	a	60
Swansea		128	a	—	66	a	—	32	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—
Henley		92	a	134	32	a	48	24	a	36	60	a	70	60	a	—
Maidenhead		109	a	134	48	a	50	37	a	42	60	a	63	—	a	—
Salisbury	17	105	a	123	40	a	50	28	a	36	60	a	72	—	a	—
Penrith	17	99	a	—	52	a	—	35	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—
Hull	17	103	a	115	30	a	38	24	a	30	42	a	50	—	a	—
Basingstoke	17	104	a	128	38	a	46	29	a	35	56	a	64	—	a	—
Wakefield	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—
Andover	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—
Warminster	21	88	a	132	40	a	53	34	a	37	64	a	68	—	a	—

SPIRITS, per Gallon (exclusive of duty).

	s	d		s	d		s	d		s	d
Brandy, Cog.	5	8	a	6	4	Mol. Spirits, British	14	4	a	14	6
—— Spanish	4	0	a	4	4	—— Irish -	0	0	a	0	0
Hollands Gin	4	3	a	4	9	—— Scotch	0	0	a	0	0
Rum, Jamaica	4	8	a	7	0	Spirits of Wine	25	0	a	0	0
—— Lew. Isl.	3	10	a	4	4						

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR JUNE, 1810.

Conducted, at Manchester, by THOMAS HANSON, *Esq.*

1810. JUNE	Wind	Pressure.			Temperature.			Weather.	Eva.	Rain, &c.
		Max.	*Min.*	*Mean.*	*Max.*	*Min.*	*Mean.*			
1	S E	30,10	30,05	30,075	70,0°	47,0°	58,50	clear	—	
● 2	S	30,05	30,00	30,025	71,0	46,0	58,50	clear	—	
3	S	30,10	30,00	30,050	67,0	49,0	58,00	clear	—	
4	S	30,23	30,10	30,165	64,0	45,0	54,50	cloudy	.955	
5	N	30,24	30,26	30,250	65,0	48,0	56,50	clear	—	
6	S	30,31	30,14	30,225	65,0	44,0	54,50	cloudy	—	
7	S W	30,14	30,05	30,095	68,0	51,0	59,50	clear	—	
8	W	30,05	29,90	29,975	65,0	50,0	57,50	cloudy	—	
9	E	29,90	29,67	29,785	66,0	47,0	56,50	cloudy	—	
☾ 10	W	29,67	29,50	29,585	61,0	50,0	55,50	fine	1.180	.520
11	W	29,51	29,50	29,505	62,0	47,0	54,50	cloudy	—	
12	W'	29,56	29,52	29,540	64,0	52,0	58,00	cloudy	—	
13	W	29,67	29,53	29,600	61,0	48,0	54,50	cloudy	—	
14	W	30,23	29,67	29,950	59,0	45,0	52,00	fine	—	
15	W	30,23	30,18	30,205	65,0	43,0	54,50	fine	—	
16	W	30,18	29,92	30,050	65,0	44,0	54,50	fine	—	
○ 17	N W	29,92	29,73	29,825	68,0	41,0	54,50	clear	—	
18	S W	29,73	29,70	29,715	66,0	43,0	54,50	fine	—	
19	S	29,70	29,64	29,670	64,0	56,0	60,00	rainy	1.620	.070
20	S W'	29,82	29,61	29,715	68,0	58,0	63,00	fine	—	
21	S W	30,08	29,82	29,950	69,0	56,0	62,50	fine	.115	.305
22	S W	30,30	30,08	30,190	71,0	58,0	64,50	fine	—	
☽ 23	S W	30,30	30,26	30,280	79,0	54,0	66,50	clear	—	
24	S W	30,26	30,05	30,155	75,0	54,0	64,50	clear	.650	
25	S W	30,05	30,05	30,050	71,0	52,0	61,50	gloomy	—	
26	S W	30,04	29,96	30,000	63,0	49,0	56,00	fine	—	
27	S W	29,96	29,84	29,900	63,0	47,0	55,00	fine	.530	
28	S	29,84	29,82	29,830	71,0	46,0	58,50	clear	—	
29	S	29,85	29,83	29,840	70,0	52,0	61,00	variable	—	
30	S	29,92	29,83	29,875	70,0	51,0	61,50	fine	.380	1.870
			Mean	29,935		*Mean*	58,00	*Inch*	5.430	2.765*in*

RESULTS.

Mean barometrical pressure, 29.935—maximum, 30.31 wind S.—minimum, 29.50 wind W.—range, .81.

The greatest variation of pressure in 24 hours, is .56 of an inch, which was on the 14th.

Mean temperature, 58.°—maximum, 79.° wind S. W.—minimum 41.° wind N.W.—range 38°.

The greatest variation of temperature in 24 hours, is 25°. which was on the 2d, 23d, and 28th.

Spaces described by the barometer, 3.90 inches—number of changes, 8.

Rain, &c. this month, 2.765 inches.—Number of wet days, 6.—Total rain this year 14.035 in.

The quantity of water evaporated is 5.430 inches.—Total this year 17.140 inches.

WIND.

Calm	N	N E	E	S E	S	S W	W	N W	Variable
0	1	0	1	1	8	10	8	1	0

Total number of observations, 30—number of brisk winds, 2—number of boisterous winds, 0.

The heat of this period has been much higher than that of the preceding month; the maximum diurnal temperature was frequently as high as 65.°, but never below 52.° The greatest ranges of temperature in the course of twenty-four hours, have been observed to take place about this time of the year. On the 22d the weather was gloomy, but fine; the maximum temperature was 71°; wind blew gently from the S. W.: in the evening there was a remarkable dense stratus. The following day (as might be expected) was excessively hot; the temperature at two o'clock P M was 79.°, being the maximum for the month. The wind in the evening blew S. E. and the temperature was lessened 25.° in the course of twelve hours. Half an inch of rain fell on the 9th and 10th, and gentle showers occurred at intervals to the 21st. There was much thunder and lightning on the 29th, when rain descended in torrents; for, in the course of a few hours, there fell nearly two inches. Prevailing winds for the period W. and S. W.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR JUNE, 1810.

Conducted by Mr. J. Gibson, Laboratory, Stratford, Essex.

1810 JUNE	Wind.	Pressure. Max.	Pressure. Min.	Pressure. Mean.	Temperature. Max.	Temperature. Min.	Temperature. Mean.	Weather.	Rain.
1	E	29,82	29,78	29,800	74°	40°	57,0	fine	
● 2	E	29,78	29,76	29,770	79	42	60,5	fine	
3	N E	29,78	29,76	29,770	72	39	55,5	fine	
4	Variable	29,78	29,78	29,780	76	44	60,0	fair	
5	N E	29,78	29,77	29,775	58	45	51,5	cloudy	
6	Variable	29,77	29,74	29,755	72	53	62,5	cloudy	
7	Variable	29,74	29,69	29,715	74	49	61,5	cloudy	
8	Variable	29,69	29,60	29,645	78	55	66,5	cloudy	
9	Variable	29,60	29,46	29,530	79	57	68,0	cloudy	
☾ 10	Variable	29,46	29,38	29,420	72	45	58,5	cloudy	
11	N W	29,53	29,44	29,485	66	52	59,0	fair	
12	W	29,53	29,50	29,515	67	51	59,0	cloudy	
13	W	29,64	29,50	29,570	66	43	54,5	showery	
14	N W	29,76	29,64	29,700	63	44	53,5	fine	
15	N W	29,76	29,67	29,715	70	39	54,5	fine	
16	N E	29,67	29,59	29,630	66	37	51,5	fine	
○ 17	N	29,59	29,56	29,575	70	40	55,0	fine	
18	W	29,57	29,56	29,565	73	55	64,0	fine	
19	W	29,57	29,56	29,565	71	58	64,5	cloudy	
20	S W	29,69	29,57	29,630	73	55	64,0	showers	
21	W	29,78	29,69	29,735	76	61	68,5	fine	
22	Variable	29,87	29,78	29,825	74	48	61,0	fine	
☽ 23	S E	29,87	29,77	29,820	75	44	59,5	fine	
24	S E	29,77	29,73	29,750	81	50	65,5	fine	
25	N E	29,73	29,68	29,705	83	57	70,0	fine	
26	N	29,68	29,64	29,660	60	49	54,5	fine	
27	N W	29,64	29,59	29,615	67	47	57,0	cloudy	
28	E	29,59	29,58	29,585	74	55	64,5	cloudy	
29	S E	29,65	29,59	29,620	75	50	62,5	rainy	
30	Variable	29,67	29,65	29,660	75	50	62,5	fine	
			Mean	29,662		Mean	60,21	Total	

RESULTS.—Prevailing winds, northerly.—Mean height of barometer, 29.662 inches—thermometer, 60.°21.

Notes.—On the 4th, about 9 o'clock A. M. the wind was N. E.; in the course of the day it shifted completely round against the sun, and again fixed in the N. E. in the evening: 5th, a cloudy morning: 10th, a slight shower of rain in the morning—some distant thunder in the afternoon: 13th, some refreshing showers in the course of the day: 18th, a halo round the moon at night: 20th, some showers in the afternoon: 27th, a shower of rain in the evening: 28th, a thunder-storm at night, wind E. the lightning almost incessant, and very vivid, accompanied with some very heavy showers of rain: 29th, a considerable fall of rain in the afternoon and evening.

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June 21	$260\frac{1}{2}$	$71\frac{5}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	70	$85\frac{1}{4}$	shut	$18\frac{9}{16}$	1 *Pm.*	—	7	—	shut	—	shut	21 *Pm.*	4 *Pm.*	—	$71\frac{1}{2}$
22	260	$71\frac{1}{2}$	70	$85\frac{1}{4}$	—	$18\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{7}{8}$ *Pm.*	—	—	—	—	$69\frac{5}{8}$	—	22 *Pm.*	3 *Pm.*	—	$71\frac{1}{2}$
23	$260\frac{1}{4}$	$71\frac{1}{2}$	$69\frac{3}{4}$	85	102	$18\frac{9}{16}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 *Pm.*	1 *Dis* 3 *Pm*	22 15 0	$71\frac{1}{2}$
25	260	$71\frac{3}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$	$69\frac{5}{8}$	$84\frac{3}{4}$	$101\frac{7}{8}$	$18\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{3}{4}$ *Pm.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	21 *Pm.*	2 *Pm* 1 *Dis*	—	$71\frac{3}{8}$
26	—	$71\frac{1}{4}$ a 71	$69\frac{1}{2}$	$84\frac{5}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	shut	$18\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ *Pm.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 *Pm.*	2 *Dis* 2 *Pm*	—	$71\frac{1}{4}$
27	—	$70\frac{7}{8}$ a $71\frac{1}{8}$	$69\frac{1}{2}$	$84\frac{5}{8}$	—	$18\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$ *Pm.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	19 *Pm.*	*Par* 1 *Dis.*	—	$71\frac{1}{8}$
28	$259\frac{1}{2}$	71 a $71\frac{1}{8}$	$69\frac{1}{2}$	$84\frac{5}{8}$	—	$18\frac{7}{16}$	$\frac{3}{8}$ *Pm.*	—	—	—	—	$69\frac{3}{8}$	—	17 *Pm.*	1 *Dis* 1 *Pm*	—	$71\frac{1}{8}$
29	Hol.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	258	$71\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$	$69\frac{3}{4}$	$84\frac{3}{4}$	—	$18\frac{7}{16}$	$\frac{5}{8}$ *Pm.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	18 *Pm.*	2 *Pm.*	—	$71\frac{1}{4}$
July 2	-	$71\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	$69\frac{7}{8}$	$84\frac{7}{8}$	$101\frac{7}{8}$	$18\frac{7}{16}$	$\frac{3}{4}$ *Pm.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	19 *Pm.*	4 *Pm.*	—	$71\frac{3}{8}$
3	259	$71\frac{3}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	70	85	shut	$18\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{7}{8}$ *Pm.*	—	—	$96\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	18 *Pm.*	3 *Pm.*	—	$71\frac{1}{2}$
4	—	$71\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{3}{8}$	70	$84\frac{7}{8}$	—	$18\frac{7}{16}$	$\frac{7}{8}$ *Pm.*	$67\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	—	$69\frac{5}{8}$	—	17 *Pm.*	2 *Pm.*	—	$71\frac{1}{2}$
5	260	$71\frac{3}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	$70\frac{1}{8}$	$85\frac{1}{4}$	102	$18\frac{7}{16}$	1 *Pm.*	$68\frac{1}{8}$	—	—	—	$69\frac{5}{8}$	—	23 *Pm.*	5 *Pm.*	—	$71\frac{1}{2}$
6	$260\frac{1}{4}$	$69\frac{5}{8}$ a $\frac{7}{8}$	$70\frac{3}{8}$	$85\frac{1}{2}$	$99\frac{1}{2}$	$18\frac{1}{2}$	1 *Pm.*	$68\frac{3}{8}$	—	—	—	70	—	24 *Pm.*	6 *Pm.*	—	$71\frac{5}{8}$
7	—	$69\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{5}{8}$	$70\frac{1}{4}$	$85\frac{1}{2}$	$99\frac{1}{8}$	$18\frac{7}{16}$	$\frac{7}{8}$ *Pm.*	—	—	—	—	—	$183\frac{3}{4}$	22 *Pm.*	7 *Pm.*	—	$71\frac{3}{8}$
9	—	$69\frac{5}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	$70\frac{1}{8}$	$85\frac{3}{8}$	$99\frac{1}{8}$	$18\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$ *Pm.*	—	—	—	$74\frac{3}{4}$	—	shut	23 *Pm.*	8 *Pm.*	—	$71\frac{3}{8}$
10	$260\frac{1}{2}$	$69\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$	70 a $\frac{1}{8}$	$85\frac{3}{8}$	$99\frac{1}{4}$	$18\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{8}$ *Pm.*	—	—	—	shut	70	$183\frac{3}{4}$	21 *Pm.*	9 *Pm.*	—	$71\frac{3}{8}$
11	260	$69\frac{3}{4}$ a $\frac{5}{8}$	$70\frac{3}{8}$	$85\frac{1}{2}$	$99\frac{3}{8}$	$18\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$ *Pm.*	$68\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	—	shut	22 *Pm.*	7 *Pm.*	—	$71\frac{3}{8}$
12	$260\frac{1}{2}$	$69\frac{3}{4}$ a $\frac{3}{8}$	$70\frac{1}{4}$	$85\frac{3}{8}$	$99\frac{1}{4}$	$18\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ *Pm.*	$68\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{15}{16}$	97	—	—	184	22 *Pm.*	8 *Pm.*	—	$71\frac{1}{4}$
13	$260\frac{3}{4}$	$69\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{5}{8}$	$70\frac{1}{8}$	$85\frac{3}{8}$	$99\frac{3}{8}$	$18\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{1}{4}$ *Pm.*	—	$6\frac{15}{16}$	—	—	—	$182\frac{1}{2}$	22 *Pm.*	7 *Pm.*	—	$71\frac{1}{8}$
14	—	$69\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{8}$	70	$85\frac{1}{4}$	$99\frac{3}{8}$	$18\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{1}{4}$ *Pm.*	—	—	—	—	—	shut	20 *Pm.*	7 *Pm.*	—	71
16	—	$69\frac{1}{4}$ a $68\frac{1}{2}$	$69\frac{3}{4}$	$85\frac{1}{8}$	$99\frac{1}{8}$	$18\frac{1}{2}$	*Par* $\frac{3}{4}$ *Dis*	—	—	—	—	$69\frac{1}{4}$	—	20 *Pm.*	5 *Pm.*	—	$70\frac{3}{4}$
17	259	$68\frac{3}{8}$ a $7\frac{1}{4}$	$68\frac{7}{8}$	$84\frac{1}{8}$	$98\frac{1}{4}$	$18\frac{7}{16}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$ *Dis.*	$66\frac{5}{8}$	—	—	—	$67\frac{7}{8}$	—	14 *Pm.*	2 *Pm.*	—	70
18	—	$67\frac{5}{8}$ a $8\frac{3}{8}$	69	$84\frac{1}{2}$	$98\frac{3}{4}$	$18\frac{3}{8}$	$1\frac{7}{8}$ *Dis.*	—	—	—	—	$68\frac{1}{8}$	$178\frac{3}{4}$	15 *Pm.*	1 *Pm.*	—	$69\frac{7}{8}$
19	$260\frac{1}{2}$	$68\frac{1}{8}$ a $7\frac{1}{4}$	$68\frac{1}{2}$	84	$98\frac{1}{4}$	$18\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$ *Dis.*	$66\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	$178\frac{3}{4}$	18 *Pm*	1 *Pm.*	—	$69\frac{3}{8}$
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